# New-York Daily Times.

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## New-York Daily Times.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE

**By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.**

**Arrival of the Asia at Boston.**

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* arrived here about 12 o'clock to-day.

The London *Times* of the latest date says: We have great pleasure in announcing that Sir WM. MOLESWORTH is to succeed Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the direction of the Colonial Office.

Besides the 1,500 Germans collected near Sandgate, there are also about 1,000 Swiss at Dover, so that the Foreign Legion now muster a force of 2,500 men in a very respectable state of discipline.

The Turkish Loan bill passed the Commons on Friday night by a vote of 135 to 132.

The *Herald* claims the small majority of three a virtual defeat of the Government.

The *Times*, remarking upon the same, says: "We can scarcely believe that within so short a time, the alliance with France, the prospects of the war, and the very existence of Turkey should have been saved from the most serious risk by the narrow majority of 135 to 132."

**Shipping Intelligence.**

*Arrived at Calcutta, May 10.*—Chester Cowper, Conn. New-York; [illegible], Matthews, New-York. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], New-York; [illegible], [illegible], Port Philip. [illegible] [illegible].

*Sailed, May 21*—Sarah Cowell, Gunner, Boston. 22d—Optimus, [illegible], Boston.

*Cleared, May 22*—Frank Johnson, [illegible], San Francisco.

**The Teachers' Convention at Utica.**

UTICA, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 2.

Several able and eloquent addresses were delivered at the Teachers' Convention to-day, and considerable business of importance transacted. Among the speakers were Professor ARMSTRONG, of the Normal School, Canada West, and J. D. PHILBRICK, of Connecticut.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: L. HAZELTINE, of New-York, President; Vice Presidents—S. W. CLARK, of Albany, EDWARD NORTH, of Oneida, E. SHELDON and Mr. ATKINS; Corresponding Secretary—C. H. ANTHONY, of Albany; Recording Secretaries—A. G. SALISBURY and F. H. WELLS; Treasurer—M. H. BEACH, of Seneca Falls.

Agreeably to an invitation from Hon. O. B. MATTESON, nearly six hundred partook of a collation at the City Hall at 5 o'clock this afternoon, where Governor SEYMOUR and others delivered addresses.

The annual session of the Association will take place in Troy, August 2, 1856.

**Later from Mexico—Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30.

The steamer *Nautilus* has arrived here with later dates from Brazos.

The revolution on the Mexican frontier was progressing. Gen. WOLL had fallen back upon Matamoros. The revolutionists were following him up. Gen. VIDAURI was also marching from Monterey with twenty-eight hundred men, and the fall of Matamoros was considered inevitable.

The deaths in this city during the past week were two hundred and seventy-five, including one hundred and seventy-three from yellow fever.

**Fire in Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 2.

A fire occurred this morning in the store of PORTHALL & THOMPSON, wholesale druggists, on Baltimore-street, near St. Paul's. The building was entirely destroyed, together with its contents. Loss $90,000; insured $75,000.

The extensive carriage-factory of Messrs. MULLIKIN & HOOPER, in Holliday-street, adjoining the City Hall, was destroyed by fire this evening. The owners were fully insured.

**The Southern Mail—Yellow Fever at Gosport and Norfolk.**

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 2.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are too hand, but they contain no news of interest.

In Gosport, Va., yesterday, there were three new cases of yellow fever and three deaths. In Norfolk there were six new cases, but no deaths.

**From Kansas—Indian Troubles.**

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Arrivals from Council Bluff, with dates to the 26th ult., report the existence of great excitement at Omaha City, on account of the murder of the Omaha Chief LOGAN, while out on a buffalo hunt, by a band of the Sioux Indians. It is stated that the Omahas are about to join the Pawnees to make war upon the Sioux.

**American Congress of Dentists.**

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The American Congress of Dentists assembled here to-day, and delegations from all parts of the world are attending it. The sessions thus far have been private, and devoted to business mainly, but the future sessions will be open to the public. Among the subjects offered for discussion is the propriety of administering chloroform to patients.

**Reported Disaster at Fairhaven Untrue.**

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 2.

The account of a disaster alleged to have taken place at the launching of the ship *Sicmet*, on Monday last, and published in the New-York *Herald* this morning, is incorrect. No accident occurred.

FAIRHAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 2.

There has been no accident at this place from the launching of a ship, or from any other cause.

**Tennessee Election.**

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 2—10½ P. M.

Extensive arrangements were made to collect returns of the election in Tennessee to-day, by means of the wires, expresses, &c., but the prevalence of a heavy storm below this City renders it quite impossible to receive a word to-night.

**Reported Cholera Cases at Middletown.**

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 2.

Our report relative to several cases of cholera having occurred, is contradicted in some of the papers on insufficient authority. The report was given on the authority of a respectable physician, and was undoubtedly correct.

**North Carolina Election.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The most ample arrangements have been made for collecting early returns of the election, but, as usual, the wires south of Petersburg are deranged, and nothing can be had to-night.

**Collision between the Steamer Asia and a Fishing Schooner.**

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 2.

We learn from a passenger per the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, at Boston to-day, that the steamer came in collision, last night, with a fishing schooner, which was understood to be the *Bloomer*. The extent of the damage was not known.

**Railroad Casualty.**

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 2.

CHARLES DERRICK, who left here at 11 o'clock this morning as the conductor of the express train on the Central Road, fell off the train two miles this side of Rome, and was killed.

**Liquor Case at Albany.**

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 2.

In the KENNEDY Liquor case, Judge PARKER decided this morning to admit KENNEDY to bail for his appearance at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

**Total Loss of the Ship Cornelia.**

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The ship *Cornelia*, ashore on Grand Menan, near St. John, N. B., cannot be got off, and will be a total loss.

## WESTERN NEW-YORK.

**Combination of the New-York State Council of Know-Nothings and the State Lodge of Know-Somethings—A Common Platform—The Creed—The Maine Law and Original Packages.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

Special sessions of the State Council known as the Utica organization, or Chester Know-Nothings, and the State Lodge of Know-Somethings have been held in this city within the past two days. Having sentiments almost entirely similar, it was almost impossible for these two bodies to maintain separate and distinct organizations, and, indeed, I believe the first business was the appointment of Committees to present and perfect a basis upon which both could be united. A protracted discussion of the terms of this union resulted in the recommendation that there should be convened immediately a joint Convention of the two orders, for the purpose of considering and adopting resolutions expressive of the views of the members, when, if it was found that they could agree upon principles, immediate steps should be taken to perfect the details of a permanent combination.

The joint Convention was held at Minerva Hall, and was attended by every delegate to both Orders. A Committee appointed to draft a series of resolutions presented the following, which were adopted by a unanimous vote, and with more enthusiastic applause than I have ever witnessed at a similar convocation:

> *Whereas*, The great practical issue of National policy now before our people is, whether Freedom or Slavery shall dictate the action and shape the accomplishments of our Government; whether the progress of Freedom or of Slavery shall be arrested;
>
> *And whereas*, This issue has been forced upon the country by the unreasonable demands of the Slave power, aided by the votes of Representatives who were recreant to the true principles of their constituents, and in view of the recent outrage upon Freedom by the National Congress in repealing the Missouri Compact; by the lawless Pro-Slavery men of Missouri in their armed invasion of Kansas, their brutal crushing out of the sacred rights of franchise, and their present attempt to force their fellow invaders upon the people of that Territory as an authoritative Legislature; and the final consummation of that outrage by the President of the United States in the removal of Gov. REEDER, the only official opponent of the Missouri invaders; for these and other unenumerated reasons,
>
> *Resolved*, That the aim of National and State Legislation should be, on all occasions, the advancement of complete civil and religious liberty, and to circumscribe, restrict, and ultimately annihilate the system of legal human bondage.
>
> *Resolved*, That we will, in every lawful manner, and to the utmost of our ability, oppose the admission into this Union of any more Slave territory whatever.
>
> *Resolved*, That inasmuch as man cannot hold property in man, we will labor for the repeal of all laws which compel the subjugation to the condition of chattels or slaves of any person found within the jurisdiction of a Free State, whether there voluntarily or involuntarily.
>
> *Resolved*, That Intemperance is a public evil, perilous alike to the best interests of society and the stability of the Republic, over which, as such, the Legislative power of the State may be legitimately exercised; that past experience demonstrates the efficiency of Prohibition in its suppression; and we will, therefore, firmly maintain the Prohibitory law now upon our statute books, and consent to any amendment or modification thereof, except such as shall manifestly tend to strengthen and perfect its efficiency and power.
>
> *Resolved*, That Principles and Character, not Birthplace, should be the test of admission to citizenship; that in guarding "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence," we but obey the recommendation of the immortal WASHINGTON, the Father and preserver of the Republic; that while we welcome to our freedom the oppressed of all nations, we are admonished to protect these freedom from the intrusion of the depraved and the prejudiced; that while inviting the intelligent and the upright to participate in the blessings handed down to us by our forefathers, it is our duty to maintain in their full purity the institutions which they have bequeathed to us; that any politico-religious interference in temporal affairs which tends to "a union of Church and State," is at war with the fundamental principles upon which alone a free State can enjoy a lengthened existence; and that in the selection of public officers, those only should have a voice whose education will permit them to exercise their judgment, regardless of priestly dictation or religious prejudice.
>
> *Resolved*, That the subordinate Councils and Lodges be urgently requested to work diligently and harmoniously for the selection and advancement of candidates for public offices who will firmly, consistently, and warmly labor to carry out the principles embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

The large number in attendance, the character and position of the delegates, and the enthusiastic unanimity which marked the proceedings, convinces me that the spirit of these resolves will be thoroughly and devotedly carried out in the Fall election; and a somewhat extensive communication with the people in this section of the State, satisfies me that until the questions of Slavery and Prohibition shall be settled, there can no other issues be presented to the electors, which will obtain even a hearing. The sentiment of hostility to Slavery strengthens every day, and any party that honestly and steadfastly labors for the restriction of the Slave power must acquire and maintain the political control of the State. I hear little said of men, but a constant and determined recurrence to the policy of putting in nomination none but those whose known antecedents and proclivities can leave no possible room to doubt their position upon this question of Freedom or Slavery. In the central and western portions of the State, a ticket blazoned with the names of those who had not been proved and approved friends of Freedom would not obtain votes enough to be worth the canvassing.

The agriculturists of this portion of the State begin to feel uneasy and dispirited at the unpleasant prospect of the harvest. With a growth of products far exceeding that of any late years, they are threatened with its almost entire destruction. On the line of public travel, I see almost every field of wheat is cut, and left lying in the swath, the protracted wet weather preventing its being gathered in. I am told that much of the berry thus exposed has commenced a second growth, which unfits it for breadstuffs—though it can be and is used for the manufacture of starch, and for that purpose brings nearly two-thirds the price of a prime article. Doubtless much of the ill-omened information we have relative to the extent of the damage done is the coinage of speculators, who have an interest in maintaining the present high prices of flour—but still I think in this State the evil is quite as serious as is desirable. I never observed a more luxuriant growth of the potato than is universally to be seen this season. Almost simultaneously with the commencement of the rot some years since, it was noticed that there was an entire absence of the blossom and seed balls. Within the past five years, it has been almost impossible to obtain any seed, and I have looked over entire fields without being able to find one ball. *This year we have a decided change.* Everywhere the fields present the appearance of flower gardens, and there is a corresponding improvement in the vigor and color of the vines. I have strong hopes centred in this change, and feel satisfied in my own mind it foretells that the potato is recovering from a protracted and debilitating disease, and that it will soon regain its former strength and constitutional productiveness.

The provisions of the Prohibitory law seem to be indifferently observed in this place. The small dram-shops have been closed, and the hotels have cleared out their bars. However, "original packages" appear to be in full supply, and in brisk demand. I notice six or seven stores having signs signifying that they are "licensed to sell liquor," at which, I understand, there is no difficulty in procuring the smallest packages, upon a verbal assurance that you are unwell, and desire it for medicinal purposes. On the principal street, there is a store, at which they do not exact even that much, but furnish the article in bottles of a half-pint and upwards, to all applicants, providing they pay the fine, which is put at $10 the gallon, for brandy. Rather a steep price that—but then, you know it is imported. The number and variety of the judicial decisions already given upon the various provisions of the law, appear to make it impossible for the friends of the measure to decide upon what course they should pursue. They are now in a state of doubt and inaction, but I think the promulgation of a decision adverse to the views of the dealers, would be the signal for an onslaught upon all offenders that would be annihilating. Meantime, it is conceded, even by the opponents of the law, that it is doing much more good in the suppression of intemperance than they ever anticipated from it. My own observation corroborates this concession.

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**Annual Meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association.**

UTICA, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The Association commenced its sessions at 10 o'clock this morning, instead of 3 P. M., as previously announced. President E. D. JONES, of Rochester, occupied the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. FOWLER, of Utica.

The President made a few introductory remarks and submitted the order of business for the Convention, as suggested by the Executive Committee.

The Association is to hold three sessions a day, viz.: 9 A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by W. A. S. PALMER, of Utica, one of the Recording Secretaries.

The Associate Secretary, Mr. HEFFRON, of Utica, resigned his office, and Mr. M. H. BEACH, of Seneca Falls, was appointed in his place.

An invitation was extended to teachers and friends of Education present from other States to participate in the deliberations.

On motion of Mr. T. W. VALENTINE, of Brooklyn, a Committee for selecting the time and place of the next annual meeting was ordered. The following gentlemen were appointed: Valentine, of Brooklyn; Curtis, of Rochester; Jenner, of New-York; Heffron, of Utica; Pomroy, of Erie.

The following Business Committee was also appointed: Messrs. Anthony, of Albany; Johonnot, of Syracuse; Bowen, of Albany; Fegles, of Livingston County, and McElligott, of New-York.

Professor T. H. BOWEN, of Albany, after some prefatory remarks, offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed to report on the progressive legislation required by the educational interests of the State.

Remarks were made by Messrs. HEFFRON, of Utica; ANTHONY, of Albany; POMROY, of Erie, and JENNER, of New-York. After adding Superintendent RICE to the Committee, the resolution was adopted. Adjourned till 3 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—3 P. M.

The Association convened as above. The Chair announced the following gentlemen as the Committee to take into consideration the resolution offered by Professor BOWEN in the morning: First District, J. H. Fanning, of New-York; Second District, Wm. N. Reid, of Newburg; Third District, S. B. Woolworth, of Albany; Fourth District, R. A. North, of [illegible]; Fifth District, A. S. Palmer, of Utica; Sixth District, S. W. Clark, of Homer; Seventh District, M. Douglass, of Rochester; Eighth District, S. G. Love, of Buffalo.

The State Agent of the Association, JAMES JOHONNOT, Esq., read his annual report. It gave a flattering account of the establishment and success of Teachers' Institutes in our State, reviewed with much clearness the entire school system, and suggested various means and instrumentalities for its improvement. Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes were looked upon as prominent means for the advancement of the great cause of Education.

On motion, the time of electing officers of the Association was set down for Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. HEFFRON, of Utica, made a motion that a Committee of one from each Judicial District, to nominate officers of the Association for the ensuing year should be appointed.

Mr. MCELLIGOTT offered a substitute, that said election take place on open nominations.

Messrs. HAZELTINE, HEFFRON and THOMSON spoke upon the subject, after which Mr. HEFFRON's motion was adopted.

A motion was made that the Nominating Committee be instructed to report for President the name of some *female* member of the Association. The object of the motion was, probably, to ascertain the true position of members of the Association in regard to "Women's Rights."

The following was proposed as a substitute:

> *Resolved*—That the Nominating Committee be instructed to include in their nominations a fair representation of the female membership of the Association.

A warm discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. MCELLIGOTT, of New-York, CLARK, of Ontario, WOOLWORTH, of Albany, and FANNING, of New-York. Finally, however, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The State Agent having intimated in his report, read this morning, that the financial part of it would be given at another session, a member requested that it be given at this time. The Agent stated that it would be ready by the morrow.

E. PESHINE SMITH, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Instruction in this State, delivered an Address on State Education, and showed what Legislatures had done and what they should do, in his judgment, for the cause of Education.

Adjourned till 7½ P. M.

## LATER FROM HAVANA.

**Arrival of the Black Warrior.**

The U. S. Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCH, Esq., arrived yesterday from New-Orleans, *via* Havana. Left Havana on the 28th.

The U. S. sloops-of-war *Cyane* and *Falmouth* were in port. Officers and crews all well. Capt. GRAHAM had completed all arrangements for the sale of the steamship *United States*, and will return to New-York after the exchange of property is effected.

The *Cyane* will leave soon for a cruise in the Gulf.

The *Falmouth* will remain in port till the 1st inst.

The market is active and bright. Sugars have advanced. The weather is favorable for the growing crops, and the city is remarkably healthy. Freights are not in demand.

On the 1st, lat. 37° 50', lon. 74° 5', exchanged signals with American bark *Cadet*, standing to the south.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

HAVANA, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

The steamer *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning, and having taken on board the passengers left here for California by the *Granada* and *Crescent City*, left for Aspinwall at 10 A. M. She brought no mail for Havana, which we think an inexcusable piece of negligence on the part of the New-York Post-Office folks. The steamers are paid for mail service, and they may as well be allowed to do it. We have now to wait for commercial correspondence brought by the *Canada* until the 8th of August—or 12 to 13 days, as the case may be. A mail from New-York by this steamer would at least have enabled us to judge of the complexion of what we have to wait for. We were also deprived of the pleasure of going on board of the steamer, to pick up papers, or news from the Crimea, through the exceeding courtesy of the captain, which we trust he will be remembered for when he wants *intelligence*, by having it furnished him in quantity to suit necessity.

The *United States* steamship, sold to Messrs. ZANGRONIZ BROTHERS, NORIEGA, OLMO & Co., SALVADOR LARNO and FRANCISCO MARTY Y TORRENS, is to run between this and Vera Cruz—the price, including a new set of boilers, to be placed within eight months, falling a little short of $150,000.

The *Ocean Bird* and *St. Lawrence* are to run between New-York and Havana *direct*. These steamers are to make *independent* connections with the Spanish line of ocean steamers—their business and management separate, although several of the parties may be interested in all. The U. S. sloops *Falmouth* and *Cyane* still in port—all well. The British sloop *Eurydice* went to sea yesterday, the do. brig *Arab* remains at anchor—and well. Commercial reports and files of the *Prensa* herewith.

**State of Our Streets.**

It would seem that New-York is destined never to be clean. Those who had hoped that Mayor WOOD and the Sweeping-machines would break the spell, now begin to despair again. This is not strange: time enough has been given. Most people were willing to suspend their judgment until the unhealthy season had fully set in. Now we have reached August; disease and mortality are on the increase among us; and yet who can deny that our streets are quite as filthy in general as they were at any corresponding period within the last three years?

There are exceptions, it is true. Broadway and a few other business streets are passably clean. But look at the back streets and most of the uptown cross-streets. Do they appear as if it was anybody's business to keep them clean? When were they in a filthier state? But to be more particular, is not the condition of Washington-street, from the Battery to Rector-street, absolutely a disgrace? Filled as it is with animal and vegetable matter, in different stages of decomposition,—with its sinks choked up with slops of all kinds, and covered with a thick green scum, it is no wonder that the stench of it is intolerable. Duane-street, between Broadway and the Sixth-avenue, is but little better. There is some excuse for this, on account of the widening of the street; but certainly not sufficient to justify the enormous accumulation of filth which is but too evident from Broadway. For obvious reasons the Avenues on which the cars run, and the Fifth-avenue, are in general pretty clean, but the Seventh and Ninth avenues, particularly the former, are at this moment in about as filthy a condition as we have ever seen them. It were easy to mention several other streets in different parts of the City, which are thus neglected from week to week, and we fear from month to month. For example, can any of our Street Inspectors tell us when, if ever, was that part of Thirty-third-street between the Third and Lexington avenues cleaned? It probably does not contain as much garbage as the lower end of Washington-street, already alluded to; but that it contains a greater amount of filth than ought to be tolerated in a half-dozen streets, no one who has seen it can deny.

**Why has New-York no Zoological Garden?**

This question has often been asked, with some surprise, by strangers; it is now high time that our citizens should put it to themselves. Every intelligent person will acknowledge the benefits to be derived from a well supplied and skillfully managed Zoological Garden in a City like New-York. It would be an inexhaustible source of instruction and amusement. More knowledge of natural history could be acquired by a half dozen visits to an institution of this kind than by weeks or months of laborious study.

We have schools, academies, colleges, and libraries, in abundance—all munificently sustained. There is no lack of money—no unwillingness to contribute freely towards any project designed to forward the cause of education. All that is wanting, therefore, is an enterprising company to take the matter in hand, and there is no doubt that it would pay. It would be visited weekly by thousands of the old as well as the young, for

> "Nature hath nothing made so base, but can
> Read some instruction to the wisest man."

There is scarcely a single city in Europe of one-third the size, or one-tenth the importance or wealth of New-York, but has its Zoological Garden. In Germany, there are not less than sixteen; France has a dozen or upwards; England has three or four; and poor as Ireland is, she has at least two—one in Dublin and one in Belfast. Let New-York be without one no longer. Now is the time to attend to it, so that a site may be secured for it in the new Park before the dimensions and location of the latter are finally settled upon.

**Crops and Weather in Onondaga County.**

BALDWINSVILLE, Onondaga Co., July 31, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

For nearly two weeks it has rained almost incessantly, and unless we are favored with a little sunshine very soon, all kinds of grain, and particularly wheat, must suffer severely.

Even now "Winter Wheat" has, in many instances, commenced "growing" as it stands in the fields; and grass that had been cut just previous to the commencement of the "rainy season," is of course spoiled.

A farmer told me yesterday he found, upon close examination, that his rye had commenced "sprouting," although he seemed confident that we should have favorable weather before it could be materially injured.

Corn looks quite thrifty, but is somewhat backward; however, no fears of a small crop are entertained.

Of potatoes, there will be the most plentiful crop that we have had for some years, and but a few days since I heard the opinion advanced by a large dealer, that they would be a drug in the market this Fall, at *eighteen pence per bushel*. Verily, potato-eaters have great cause for rejoicing. At this present writing they are retailed in our streets at seventy-five cents per bushel.

*I do not think there will be one solitary peach raised in Onondaga County this season.*

The roads are as badly broken up as they were on the 1st day of March. In fact, one can hardly realize that Summer has nearly flown, we have had so little genuine Summer weather. Yours, &c.

THIRTY-TWO LIQUOR AGENTS IN ROCHESTER.—The Rochester *Democrat* of yesterday, publishes a list of persons, numbering 32, who have received licenses from the County Judge to sell liquors. Nine of the whole number are keepers of drug stores; two are wholesale dealers in liquors; one or two brewers, and several keepers of groggeries. One of them, it is alleged, has four times been fined for violating the old Excise laws. Blame is commonly attached to Judge HUMPHREY, for giving licenses so indiscriminately, but that judicial officer regards the law as imperatively requiring him to sign bonds that are made out in accordance with its provisions, and divesting him of discretion in the matter.

## FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

**RECEIPT OF THE ASIA'S MAILS.**

**Interesting Details of European Intelligence.**

**Debates in Parliament on Lord John Russell's Resignation.**

LATER FROM THE CRIMEA.

**COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.**

We received the *Asia's* mails and our exchanges, at a late hour last night. The telegraph from Halifax, has already given a full summary of her intelligence.

The *Washington*, Capt. CAVENDY, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, with London dates to the 18th July.

The *Moniteur* publishes a dispatch from Gen. PELISSIER dated July 12, which states that according to the report of a deserter, Admiral NACHIMOFF was killed by a ball in the forehead, on the 6th, in the Central Bastion. The construction of the batteries of Careening Bay was being carried on with great energy.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg confirms the intelligence received *via* Stockholm, of the bombardment and destruction of Lovisa, and further states that the Prince of Prussia had arrived in the Russian capital.

Intelligence from the Crimea to the 13th of July states that the operations of the siege were going on well, and that the health of the army continued satisfactory.

We learn by way of Paris, that at Kars on June 19, the Russians continued their movements to surround the town with 27,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 70 guns. The Turks, well provided, awaited the enemy with resolution, orders being given to hold out to the last, and if necessary, to retire upon Erzeroum. The Turkish General demanded reinforcements of men only. Up to June 30, nothing new had occurred at Yenisle.

The *Siècle* says that the programme of *fêtes* in celebration of Queen VICTORIA's visit to Paris, will soon be published. The *fêtes* begin Aug. 17, and will last a fortnight.

The disturbances in Catalonia have been happily appeased.

A Russian sortie took place against the French rifle pits in front of the Malakoff on the night of the 14th inst., which was gallantly repulsed.

The French Minister of War received the following dispatch dated Crimea, July 15:

"The night has been a successful one on the side of the Malakoff Tower. About 1 o'clock the Russians made a sortie with three or four battalions, and made vain efforts to carry an ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakoff Tower. Received by a brisk fire at close quarters, and by the fire of batteries 15 and 16, they retreated, carrying away a number of killed and wounded. The ground in front of the ambuscade was found covered with muskets in the morning. There were also five dead bodies on the ground, one of which was that of an officer. The combat was obstinate. The French lost 9 killed and 11 wounded."

In the House of Commons on the night of the 16th July, Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced the fact of his own resignation, which Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept. He assigned the necessity of his resignation to a wrong impression, both in Parliament and among the public, and declared himself quite contented with his present position.

Sir B. LYTTON reviewed the conduct of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, both with relation to the previous and the existing Government, as well as in the Vienna Conferences, and contended that the confidence of the Government was forfeited by the retention of the Colonial Secretary among the advisers of the Crown. In consequence of the resignation of Lord JOHN, the remarks of Sir B. LYTTON, which were brought before the House in the shape of a resolution, were withdrawn, thereby saving the PALMERSTON Administration for the time from certain destruction. On the following evening, however, the Government were again compelled to bear the wrath of Mr. ROEBUCK, who, in a speech of most bitter complaint against the conduct and policy of the Government, proposed that the House, deeply lamenting the sufferings of the army during the Winter campaign in the Crimea, and coinciding with the resolution of their Committee, that the conduct of the Administration was the first and chief cause of the calamities which befell that army, do hereby visit with severe reprehension every member of that Cabinet whose counsels led to such disastrous results. After a lengthened conversation, the debate was adjourned until Thursday. A bill to give effect to a convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America, was brought into the House.

The expedition sent in Her Majesty's steamer, the the *Teaser*, to compel the Chief, BUMBO MUNICH LANE, to fulfill a treaty entered into between him and Commander SELWYN, of the steamship *Prometheus*, in which the Chief promised to pay an indemnity of $1,030 for injury done to the British, had failed. The British had two officers killed, and two seamen, besides others, wounded. Of the 150 rank and file of the West India Regiment forming the expedition, 77 were killed, wounded and missing.

A letter from the Baltic fleet announces the intelligence that on the night of the 23d and 24th June, Her Majesty's ship *Hornet*, while lying off Liph Wahas, destroyed by her boats 47 Russian ships, varying from 700 to 200 tons each, which comprises the whole of the Nystad shipping, probably amounting to upwards of 20,000 tons.

A difference has sprung up between the French and Turkish Governments, growing out of complaints on the part of the former that REDSCHID PACHA was opposing the project of canalizing the Nile.

The Turkish troops continue to be sent into the Dobrudscha, not with any view to hostile operations at present, but to be in proper position for commencing them after the fall of Sebastopol.

A dinner was given on the 13th, at Paris, by the Secretary of the Imperial Commission to the Commissioners of foreign Governments at the Industrial Exhibition.

A Commission of three gentlemen, the Recorders of London, Manchester and Liverpool, has been appointed to investigate the conduct of the Police during the Hyde Park riots.

Letters from Turin state that the grain harvest in Italy is most abundant, but in the South the vines are again affected. In Piedmont the disease has not yet developed itself much, and the silk crop here, though not so good as last year, has turned out better than was expected. Altogether, the accounts from the country are most satisfactory.

The Paris correspondence of the *Times* of the 17th, contains the following notice of a new scheme for gaining Austria over to the Allies:

"A project was broken off, about two months ago, in one or two political circles in Paris, which was to be completely successful in gaining Austria to take part with England and France in military operations against Russia. I know not on what foundation it rests, but as it is again spoken of, and with more consistency than before, I cannot omit all notice of it. It is said that an arrangement has been submitted to the Governments interested, that the *Danubian Principalities shall be made over to Austria*, as compensation for the transfer of a portion of Lombardy to the Duke of Parma, the States of Parma and Piacenza to be given to Sardinia in consequence of her active and efficient cooperation with the Allies. The matter is spoken of very currently, and there are persons who do not entirely disbelieve that it has actually been mooted."

A letter from Dublin, dated July 14, makes the following report of the prospects of the harvest in Ireland:

"The accounts of our harvest prospects are favorable beyond all precedent. The crops of all kinds are advancing rapidly to maturity, and promise a most abundant as well as an early return. The potato crop looks exceedingly healthy, and the supply of young potatoes in market is becoming more abundant. As a natural result of the prospect which the season holds forth, a slight decline has taken place in the price of grain. Almost every part of the country has been visited by thunderstorms within the last few days."

It is stated that several gentlemen of capital and influence in London have formed a "National Newspaper League Company" to raise half a million or a million in one pound shares, and start a first-class daily paper, to be devoted to the liberal cause. It is proposed to call the new paper *The Dial*.

According to letters from Galatz, a campaign on the Danube and Pruth, was expected shortly to take place. French engineers had been inspecting the roads in Eastern Moldavia, and agents were making great purchases of supplies along the Danube. The Turkish force, concentrated between Silistria and Rutschuk, has made a move towards the Dobrudscha.

The *Weser Gazette* under date of Vienna, 17th, says:

"Count WALEWSKI has sent to the French legations a circular, in which it is said that his Government *does not any longer consider itself bound to the four points*, all attempts to get them accepted by Russia having failed; and that consequently it has resolved to impose such conditions of peace as might be suggested by the results of the war. Count BUOL has confined himself to acknowledging the receipt of this communication, but he nevertheless expressed a fear that under such circumstances it was not possible to hope for a speedy reestablishment of peace. Baron DE BOURQUENEY had a private audience of the Emperor this morning."

From a correspondence which has passed between Mr. ROWLAND HILL and Sir CHARLES P. ROWLEY, it appears that in sending newspapers from England to the Colonies, the general rule henceforth will be to charge 1d., plus any foreign transit rate on dispatch; but such charge will carry the newspaper to its destination. In like manner, the Colonial Government will collect a prepaid postage on newspapers sent to Great Britain, such papers being delivered free. The 2d. charge on papers to Canada, when sent through the United States, (if not so now the charge is only 1d.,) includes the transit rate of 1d. heretofore paid on delivery. The same rate of charge will extend to all places abroad, except where existing treaties interfere; and "as soon as practicable," says Mr. HILL, "these exceptions, I have no doubt, will be got rid of, and the rate made strictly uniform."

The Turkish Government have granted an exclusive concession for a submarine telegraph from the Dardanelles to Alexandria. The cost will be £120,000, and the line could be completed in twelve months. At the same time, proposals are on foot to carry the project to India. The total length from the Dardanelles to Kurachee is about 4,000 miles, and the sum required for the whole (including the submarine to Alexandria) would be about £2,000,000. The entire line to India may, it is estimated, be completed in two years.

## AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

**The War—Political Intelligence—[illegible] Russell.**

*Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.*

LONDON, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is no longer Her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies. He has resigned, and so the debates of yesterday evening have been deprived of their decisive character. Sir E. BULWER could not help withdrawing his motion, when he had no longer any prospect of success; though he did deliver his speech, because he did not wish to lose *clean at sparse*. Lord PALMERSTON stands, for the time being, firm again. He would stand or fall by his noble friend, he said; but this noble friend and other noble friends who would not stand by him, and so the ex-Plenipotentiary thought it best to become a simple member for the city of London, and to leave the Treasury benches for a seat on third row, behind. His defence, yesterday evening, was a poor one, and the House took it with marked coldness. The question, indeed, was not one of opinion, but one of public political morality. Lord JOHN may change his views as well as anybody else; but what he had no right to do, was to make his belligerent speech on the 27th of May, by which the House and the country have been placed under a false impression about the perfect harmony in the Cabinet. This is what Lord JOHN was wrong in. And his forced retirement is a merited punishment.

However, you must not suffer your judgment to be too much influenced by the factious clamors of the moment. Lord JOHN is not dead, though so much has been said by even the *Times*. The authority of the Whig leader will be felt, depend upon it, soon again. And I must say that, after all the blunder, selfish ambition, and indecision on Lord JOHN's part, he is the most honorable of living British statesmen. This may be no praise for him, but it certainly gives a comparative value to his personality. It is therefore by this light that the sincerity of accusations against his Lordship must be tested, lest we should be led to believe in those prophecies about the irretrievable disgrace of a man, who, after all, has done a great deal of good to his country, and cannot be accused of having grown rich in office. True, if we were to believe some whisperings and insinuations dropped here and there, his Lordship has been bribed, and will receive I don't know what honors and emoluments from Austria and Russia.

Many a venal though unbought politician will tell you the very sum of gold rubles for which the chief of the RUSSELLS has promised to sell his country. Lord JOHN's conduct has certainly been most injurious to his reputation as a liberal-minded statesman, and legislators like ROEBUCK may fairly claim the right of branding that conduct as unworthy of a British Minister; but then it is perfectly disgusting to hear the would-be-virtuous indignation and insulting vituperations of individuals who are ten thousand times below the disgraced leader's public as well as private morality. *Quis tulerit Gracchos seditione querentes?* Who could bear with BERESFORD and Co., condemning a RUSSELL? Are the Tory leaders a whit better than their antagonists? Is PALMERSTON better than his retired friend? Why, Sir, the immorality is in the *class*, and this class is maintained by the system of organized corruption, which is again supported, because suffered by that great middle class of society, which might, if it so willed, overthrow that whole fabric of political scheming, called the "home and foreign policy of Great Britain," but which seems to be bent on nothing except money-making, and will have peace "at any price," provided it should not affect its profits.

I am writing, I confess it, under the influence of indignation, caused in me by the reading of a masterly article on "International Immorality" in the *Westminster Review*, where British policy is laid bare in all its nakedness of corruption. If this article had been written in America, there would have been an outcry, on this side of the Atlantic, against the vile slanderers and envious calumniators, and it would be set down to pretentions from Indignant "Englishman in America," against which [illegible].

[illegible] … there being nothing important from … will take a stroll out of the field of politics. …

If the French have ROSSINI, we have MEYERBEER … made a great deal of, and is said to be so besieged with letters of all kinds, that, in order to have a free quarter of an hour to himself, he is up every morning … to take a solitary walk in … The "Etoile du Nord," as it will be given by Covent Garden, has a peculiar feature … from what it is in Paris. … libretto his dialogues in prose, … Academie … but considerations of … have induced the … I hear that … in the Russian … The Allies … Before leaving the operatic stage I must mention the rumor that "Her Majesty's Theatre," in Haymarket, Mr. LUMLEY's fashion, but no luck-haunted opera-house, is to undergo a thorough change of destination by being fitted up as a West-End branch of the Bank of England, so that there will at last be dividends …

The call on the boards is … by all sorts of … We had private theatricals at Grosvenor House and at Campden House, there with TOM TAYLOR and here with CHARLES DICKENS, as managers. I hear that the author of *Bleak House* has wonderful histrionic talents, … readers are glad he did not take to the stage before he had taken to literature, for, then, we would have seen—they say—a great actor for some years, at the loss of a great author for all time.

Mr. W. FARREN, one of the greatest and oldest English actors, bid his farewell to … last night, at the Haymarket Theatre, and parted from a crowded … with tears in his eyes, and no words on his trembling lips.

Prince GHOLAM MAHOMED and Prince FEROZE SHAH, son and grandson of TIPPOO SULTAN, have also taken leave of the Queen. These Indian Princes will be missed in London drawing-rooms, where they were paraded as a sort of ornamental piece of furniture placed close to the door, and looked at as the *sine qua non* of a fashionable apartment. I wonder what pleasure they could have had, during more than a year, in being thus exposed night after night, without being able to be understood by anybody save a few Indian officers?

RACHEL, who, too, takes her leave, will give here four representations, previous to her embarking for America, where her brother FELIX hopes to become a Californian. She merits a warm welcome for her genius, but also for her manly struggle against the Bonapartist obstacles and machinations thrown in her way to keep her back from the United States, and to chain her down in Paris, as an article of "universal exhibition." She braved all and goes, with some bad temper, no doubt, against the "ungrateful" who began to prefer a RISTORI to her.

I call your attention to an interesting page in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July. It gives SWIFT's pseudonym correspondence with Mr. MOTTE, the editor, about the publication of Capt. Gulliver's Travels, which, as you know, were first published incognito.

I may mention here that the famous "General Officer," or somebody of his staff, has published another pamphlet—this time not in Brussels but in Geneva. This work has no startling revelations, and is rather more deferential than its predecessor, to NAPOLEON. However, the advice it gives is good, because it urges the necessity of a war on principle.

Another *brochure* of a different kind has just been published in Paris. It records "the last moments of the Emperor NICHOLAS," and is the translation of a Russian original, which is said to have been written "by command."

Doctor VERON has also republished his memoirs, and this second edition is introduced by a "gracious" acknowledgment of the Doctor's present, by NAPOLEON III., who calls him a dear man.

The correspondence respecting the THIERS-CHANGARNIER complot is also published as an appendix.

The Doctor's book has, however, been neglected for the letters of the late Marshal ST. ARNAUD. Your Paris correspondent will, no doubt, have acquainted you with that strange work, compiled and edited by a brother, who seems to have had no other aim in view than that of money-making; for surely, these letters will not be considered in a light favorable to the deceased's character. The *Athenæum* has a very severe, but very just criticism on the subject.

LONGMAN announces two new volumes of MACAULAY's *History of England*; and Lord JOHN has, it seems, made up his mind to return to his literary desk, for we are promised two more volumes of MOORE's *Memoirs*. And now a few more political facts.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER refused to receive the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and wants, first, to have justice rendered him against Sir JAMES GRAHAM. The Admiral is right, and his refusal will not injure his cause in the public estimation. The feats of the Baltic fleet this year are, by the by, worse than they were last year. Bomarsund was, at least, something, but fisher-boats, peasant-huts, and telegraph station, on some deserted Finnish shore, are really no object for the wrath displayed by such a terrible fleet. Great Britain looks very little, indeed, in boasting of such conquests.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE returns to the Crimea as "Generalissimo" of the Foreign Legion. It will, however, take some time yet before his army will be in readiness, so that there is no fear of his snatching the glory of entering Sebastopol from anybody's hand. He will go, in the mean time, to Paris, in the suite of the Queen, who is expected there on the 17th inst., and to remain a fortnight.

Crowned heads and crown Princes are now seen traveling on all roads. FRANCIS JOSEPH has just returned from Galicia, where he dismissed his army. The Prince of Prussia is in St. Petersburg, on no mission, of course. Rome had, lately, many visitors. Old ones, like the ex-King of Bavaria and LANDSFELD-LOLA, went there to receive absolution for past sins; while young Princes, like the King of Portugal and the Duke and Duchess of BRABANT, are going to the Eternal City, in order to be taught a lesson of obedience. The Protestant heir apparent of the Belgian throne may have a good opportunity to judge of the blessings of a priestly despotism.

## FROM THE CRIMEA.

### The Weather—Ravages of Cholera Among the British Troops.

*Correspondence of the London Press.*

CRIMEA, June 29, 1855.

The weather has become so dreadfully hot as to be almost unbearable. Fever and cholera we have had raging here for some time. The Guards, poor fellows, have had their share of its horrors—upwards of thirty have died from cholera alone. So sudden were some of the cases that a man in health this day has been buried the next morning. The Guards have now moved up to the front, which is by far the more healthy; the locality of Balaklava, shut up as it is between two mountains, with the raging sun pouring down upon its festering earth and stinking waters, is alone sufficient to breed the most horrible diseases. Much has been done to cleanse the place, but the accumulation of the Winter cannot be swept away … of men … mountain … still visible to the eye meet you at every step. In the bay itself the sea-breeze daily drives every particle of rubbish or filth thrown overboard up on the beach close to the entrance of the town; there it must remain … gathered and buried … food for millions of green-bottled flies. When the Sanitary Commission first arrived they suggested that the filth and rubbish of ships should be gathered twice a day, and then taken out to sea and thrown overboard, but this was found at times quite impossible, since the strong winds prevented even large vessels from entering the narrow entrance to the harbor. That the neighborhood of Balaklava is the most unhealthy of all the spots in our position is known from the number of deaths there, exclusive of the General Hospital, being more than the whole encampment besides. The decline of Summer, the natives tell us, is the most unhealthy of all seasons. The principal cases of cholera have been found among two classes of men—one among the young recruits just joined and in no way inured to the climate—the second among those who, having put Nature at defiance during Winter and the Spring by hard drinking, have fallen victims to a disease of their own creating. The first division has marched to the front, and since that time (now a week) have not had above three or four cases.

We are now beginning to feel the effects of the want of water, but not as yet to anything like an alarming extent; but should the present dry weather continue I don't know how matters will stand. The occupation of the heights along the Black River has relieved the pressure on the springs on the heights.

### Inactivity of the Allies—Sharp Complaints from the Camp.

*Correspondence of the London Daily News.*

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Monday, July 2, 1855.

Inactivity still prevails. Neither in the camp nor trenches has anything occurred meriting notice since my last letter. This is not altogether attributable to the lull in offensive operations caused by the death of Lord RAGLAN; but quite as much to the chronic tendency to delay and hesitation that has kept the army, for months past, in restless idleness before lines of earthworks, against which scarcely a third of the encamped forces can be employed. *To be sure, this interregnum in the* command in chief may be accepted as an excuse for the apathy which seems at this moment to pervade every direction of our operations; though *even had it not occurred, the likelihood is that our* present *status quo*, so far as action went, would just be the same. I know not how you at home may view this prolonged delay in achieving results which all feel to be equally necessary and possible; but if your sense of impatience and dissatisfaction with those on whose will action depends, equal that which is general with the army here, I can only say that, painful though the death of our late chief may be, you are not likely to regret an event which, by transferring the supreme authority to other hands, may be hoped to result in an accession of much needed energy and prompt resolution at head-quarters. In the easy and peaceful circles of home-life, personal amiability, even though allied with much weakness of character, may be sufficient to win a fair share both of regard and respect; but in the harsher realities of war, sterner attributes of mind are necessary in him to whom the supreme guidance is entrusted; and our censure of a leader's defects as a general should in no way be softened by the reflection that he is soft-mannered and amiable as a man. In every view of it, war is stern; it calls for the exercise of feelings which are in every way opposed to those which give grace and dignity to character in social life; and knowing this, if a general misjudgingly follow the dictates of his softer impulses, he proves himself unfit for the post assigned him; and the sooner his removal occurs the better—be the agent what it may. With such vast results, depending on the vigorous and successful prosecution of the war—in which a thousand lives may at one stroke be sacrificed by a leader's irresolution or error of judgment—we cannot again afford to accept amiability as an excuse for short-comings involving such costly possibilities; and again therefore I say, in the general who is to succeed to the supreme command, let us sink individual peculiarities in the grand necessity of having a leader of indomitable resolution and approved skill.

The dear bought experience of a nine months' siege has now demonstrated the necessity of changing our attacking tactics; and it is much to be hoped, therefore, that the proved absurdity of cannonading earthbanks will be abandoned for the surer, though slower, process of complete investment—if the reduction of Sebastopol must be accomplished before a general clearance of the Crimea. While the great northern road remains open, it practically avails little that we have cut off supplies *via* Kertch and Yenikale; since facilities enough remain to import stores which shall enable its holders to prolong the defence of the town to a point beyond our powers of perseverance in attack. Only three days ago, a thousand laden wagons, and some 3,000 men—as nearly as the number of both could be estimated—were seen from advanced lines defiling leisurely from the interior down to the northern bank of the harbor, whence steamers conveyed both across to the main body of the town, which our own milk-and-water policy has hitherto left as safe and habitable as in any parish within the London bills of mortality. It matters not that a handful of Turks hold footground behind their earthworks at Eupatoria; the grand line of communication between Bessarabia and the garrison remains open so long as the northern side of the harbor is left free, and the great highway to Perekop unoccupied by a single French or English brigade. It needs no military perception to see the patent absurdity of our present *modus operandi*, demonstrated as it has been by our non-success; and the most "civilian" judgment, therefore, may predict continued failure till this fruitless and costly seige is turned into an effectual blockade. We began by despising the enemy; but, signal as were our open-field successes at first, by a defence unsurpassed for persevering ingenuity and courage in the annals of war, they have shown that if we surpass them in daring bravery in pitched combats, they beat us in scientific skill.

In a recent letter I mentioned that our engineers had begun the erection of a new eight-gun battery in front of a small Russian work of six guns, which peppered our men with impunity during the late disastrous attack on the Redan. Will it be believed that, after ten days' labor, this new structure turns out to be several feet too low! From the level of its embrasures the view of those of the enemy's work intended to be commanded is intercepted by the irregularities of the ground between. After this, will it be said by any one that our engineering staff might not be advantageously superseded by a practiced corps of railway navvies and surveyors? Not by such blundering have those who planned and executed the Russian works reared lines of defence which set 800 siege pieces at defiance; and yet these same engineering gentlemen choose to indulge in the weakness of believing themselves only less superior to the other regimental officers of the line than these last are to the lieutenants and captains of our friends the Turks. In common sense view of their performances, one is tempted to demand, Why?

RUSSIAN CHIVALRY.

On Saturday last, a chivalrous incident occurred on the part of the enemy, which deserves acknowledging mention. About noon, a flag of truce was hoisted from Fort Constantine, and a boat sent out under it to the Royal Albert, carrying the swords of Sir JOHN CAMPBELL and Colonel YEA, who were killed in the attack on the Redan. On the day of that affair, the bodies of both these officers were treated with considerable respect by the Russian soldiers during the process of rifling, nothing being taken from their persons but their money, papers and arms—the last of which were now restored in the spirit of delicate chivalry I have mentioned. I am as little disposed to exaggerate Russian beauties of character as can be any of your readers; but even towards an enemy, justice compels some tribute of praise for what is in itself graceful or meritorious. Poor YEA was well known to many officers in the garrison; and during more than one flag of truce for the burial of our own and the Russian dead, interchanged sentiments of generous appreciation which elicited many a friendly expression in return.

OFFICERS KILLED.

JUNE 30.—Lieut. WM. OWEN, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was mortally wounded last night in the trenches of the right attack. He was in one of the severed approaches before the Quarry work, when a shell from a coehorn mortar fell a short distance in front of the parapet and bounded over among the troops. It exploded almost immediately afterwards. From some cause Lieut. OWEN had not adopted the usual precaution of throwing himself on the ground, and a fragment struck him, as he was standing up, in the lower part of his body. Another officer of the same regiment, Lieut. BRAND, who at the time the shell dropped was standing between it and Lieut. OWEN, escaped by lying down, although so close to the deadly missile that he was scorched by the flame as the powder of the … Lieut. OWEN expired a few hours after being carried up to camp. He was very young, but had given promise of being a good officer, and his sudden death is much regretted in his regiment. He had only joined two months.

Lieutenant EDMUND WOODFORD, of the Second Battalion, Rifle Brigade, was wounded by a fragment of shell early in the afternoon, and died about three hours afterwards. He was lying with Captain PELLEW and Lieutenant SHERWIN of the same regiment, in a part of the advanced work of the right attack. They were in a group close together, when the fragment fell from above, the shell having burst high in the air. Lieutenant WOODFORD only was struck. He was carried up to camp, but the injury was too extensive for any hope to be held out of his life being saved. The casualties among the men have been more numerous than usual during the last twenty-four hours.

### Affairs in St. Petersburg—Health of the Czar.

*From the London Daily News.*

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 7.

Among the Russian officers wounded on the 18th of June, at Sebastopol, is Major-General TOTTLEBEN, who was badly injured by a rifle ball in the calf of his leg. This is the officer who planned and executed the defences of Sebastopol. He is the scion of a German family long resident at Riga, and this foreign origin is perhaps the reason of his not being popular in Russia, combined with jealousy at his great talents and rapid promotion. He was a great favorite of the late Emperor, and appears to be also in favor with the present Czar, who has just granted him the distinction of having his name engraved on the marble tablet in the dining saloon of the Military Academy (where he was educated,) on which are inscribed the names of those pupils who, in later life, distinguish themselves by their talents or courage in the field. Last Autumn, before the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol, TODTLEBEN was only a simple Captain of Engineers.

This city is now almost denuded of regular troops, whose place is filled up either by little boys from the Military Academy, or else by the half-uniformed corps of the lately organized militia.

There is no truth in the report circulated by foreign papers that the Czar is in a decline and not likely to live long. It is true that he is not of so robust a constitution as his late father, but there is nothing in his health or appearance to indicate consumption or the existence of any other chronic disease.

### The Army of Russia.

The London *Press* (weekly) of July 14, publishes the following, with the remark that it comes from a high authority at Berlin:

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

I hasten to communicate to you the important intelligence that the Prussian Government have received positive information from St. Petersburg that *the effective army of Russia amounts, at the present time, to 650,000 men.* Of this force, it is ascertained that there are 140,000 in the Crimea, and that already Gen. LUDERS and Gen. GRABBE—the former with 80,000, the latter with 60,000—are advancing to the relief of the garrison of Sebastopol by forced marches. The knowledge of these facts, proceeding from an authentic source, has produced a great sensation here. It cannot be doubted that Russia is straining every nerve to secure the active cooperation of Prussia by an imposing display of strength. *Nor can it be a matter* of surprise that the intelligence I have here conveyed to you should have great weight in her councils.

### The Debate in the House of Commons on Lord John Russell.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, on the orders of the day being called,

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, that having on Thursday signified to the First Minister his wish to retire from the service of the Crown, and her Majesty having been graciously pleased to accept his resignation, he held office only until his successor was appointed. *Recent events*, he proceeded to say, having been complicated and perverted, he wished to place before the House some account of his conduct in these difficult transactions. It had been said that he had pledged himself to use his *influence with the Government to accept certain* Austrian propositions. This was not true, but it was true that he did lay these propositions before the Cabinet, and he did so in concurrence with persons of great weight and authority. He brought those propositions to London on the 26th of April, and a Cabinet was held, at which they were not adopted, circumstances having occurred, quite independent of the merits of the propositions themselves, which made it, to his mind, impossible to agree to them. With regard to the merits of those propositions, he justified the opinion he had first formed of them, believing then that they might afford the means of combining all the Powers of Europe against the future aggressions of Russia, and placing Turkey in a secure position. Having stated the general grounds upon which he had thought at the time that the propositions might have been accepted, he went on to show that further knowledge of the views of Austria as to the obligations imposed upon her by the treaty of December the 2d induced Her Majesty's Government to think that it was not worth while to enter into negotiations founded upon her last proposition, and in these circumstances, things reverted to their original condition, and war must be continued to obtain the objects for which it was commenced. It had been made a reproach to him, he observed, that, in a speech made since his return from Vienna, he had been in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, or, in the words of Mr. DISRAELI, became "an uncompromising advocate for war." After the rejection of the Austrian propositions he had no other course. But it had been said that the House had not been informed at the time of the fact of these Austrian propositions. He was not responsible, he said, for that; it was the duty of the Foreign Secretary to make this communication; but he thought it was quite right on the part of the Government to abstain from a premature communication, which would have been unjustifiable and a dereliction of duty on their part. Mr. DISRAELI and others seemed to believe that there were but two abstract things to be considered—one peace, another war. But the Government had viewed the matter differently; they thought peace preferable to war; that satisfactory terms might be obtained, and that a limitation of the Russian fleet would furnish a security, though an imperfect one, that would justify a termination of the war. When the propositions of Austria were refused he fell back upon his former opinions, and from the week ending the 5th of May the Cabinet was as united a Cabinet as he has ever known; but the impression seemed to prevail that, because he had taken a favorable view of the Austrian propositions, he must be ever after incapable of serving her Majesty during the war. He was not of that opinion. Finding, however, that impressions, founded either upon errors he had committed or upon misapprehension and misrepresentation of his conduct, were so wide and general that his presence in the Cabinet would be disadvantageous, he had pressed his resignation, which had been tendered once before. Having taken that course, he did not feel at all discontented at the position in which he stood. He had acted on what he believed to be for the benefit of his country, and with a view to the public interests. He rejoiced to have left sincere friends in the Cabinet, and, although there was another class of friends who were of a different character, he trusted they were few, and he regarded them with nothing but contempt. He had been slandered and calumniated, he said, but so had Lord ALTHORP and the gallant and good Lord RAGLAN, who had been pursued by slander to the verge of the grave. Whatever errors he might have committed, he had always endeavored to satisfy his own conscience.

Sir E. B. LYTTON said, as Lord J. RUSSELL had entered upon a vindication of his conduct, he trusted that the House would allow him to vindicate the motion of which he had given notice, and which declared that the continuance of Lord J. RUSSELL in office had shaken the confidence of the country in the Administration. It was not on light grounds that he brought forward such a charge against a man so eminent, and against a Government so justly entitled to compassion. Sir EDWARD then entered upon an extended criticism of the conduct of Lord J. RUSSELL, from the period of his secession from the Administration of Lord ABERDEEN, pointing out his inconsistencies, down to the period when his language in that House, he said, invited the country to prosecute a war which he believed to be unnecessary. When allusions were made in the House to a proposal from Austria he had evaded the matter, and left the country and the greater part of Europe in the dark regarding it. He inveighed strongly against this want of candor. Referring to the last proposition before the House, he gave all credit to the Government as far as regarded the frank, hearty and English tone of the communications of Lord CLARENDON; but he asked, if the First Minister cordially concurred with the Foreign Secretary, how he could concur with his negotiator. Was the Cabinet now united for the objects of the war? Was Lord CLARENDON the spokesman for the Cabinet? There were members of it—the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Lord of the Admiralty—whose opinions upon the subject he should be glad to know. It remained to be seen, he observed, whether the sacrifice of Lord J. RUSSELL removed the only obstacle to earnestness in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. BOUVERIE gave some explanations respecting a statement that, on the part of a number of his colleagues, not of the Cabinet, and himself, he informed the First Minister that they could not oppose the motion of Sir B. LYTTON, which, he said, as far as he was concerned, was the very reverse of the truth. He, however, admitted, amid the loud laughter of the House, that he had made a communication of this very nature to Lord J. RUSSELL, which, although painful to himself, he felt it to be his duty to make to him as a friend.

Lord PALMERSTON declared that he had never heard a speech more full of inconsistencies than that of Sir B. LYTTON, who had argued, he said, as if Lord J. RUSSELL had from the day he arrived from Vienna continued to be of opinion that the arrangement proposed by Austria was proper to be adopted. He gave Sir B. LYTTON the choice between deliberate insincerity and the grossest ignorance, when he said that he allowed credit to Lord CLARENDON for his communications, yet regarded him as only the organ of his individual opinions. Did he believe this? If so he must be as ignorant as a child. He denied that there was any division of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject of the war; all were animated by the same determination to carry it on with all the vigor which the resources of the country would supply.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that such a defence of an Administration placed in a most critical position, as that just offered by Lord PALMERSTON, he did not suppose any person had ever listened to. Sir B. LYTTON had expressed the feelings of the country in regard to the noble Lord and his colleagues, and the reply was a reckless audacity … upon which he (Mr. DISRAELI) would not make a single remark if the subject were not of *the utmost importance. After commenting upon* the inconsistencies of Lord J. RUSSELL, and the ambiguities in the language of the Government, he reverted to the tone adopted by Lord PALMERSTON, and inquired whether or no it was a fact that there had been a general understanding between the Governments of England and France that the terms in question would be accepted, and that this was communicated to Lord J. RUSSELL. [Lord PALMERSTON said "No."] If the Parliament lasted six weeks, he believed this statement would be received by a majority of the House as authentic.

Mr. ROEBUCK said, Lord J. RUSSELL had led the House to adopt an opinion which gave Lord PALMERSTON a large majority, and had induced him (Mr. ROEBUCK) to vote in a particular way. He had practised a deceit upon him, and Lord PALMERSTON had concurred in it. He wanted to know the traitors now in the Cabinet. Lord JOHN had not, in his opinion, done his duty to the House, to his country, and to his own honor.

Sir G. GREY, who had been named by Mr. ROEBUCK, declined to answer an interrogatory put to him without a shadow of ground. The papers before the House showed, he said, what had been the opinion of the Cabinet on the subject of the proposition of Austria, and, as a member of the Cabinet, he was bound by that opinion. The Government had come to the unanimous conclusion that their duty to the country required that the proposition should be rejected, and the dispatch of Lord CLARENDON was communicated to every member of the Cabinet before it was sent.

Mr. GLADSTONE observed, it was plain that, as the House had debated the subject of the negotiations with most imperfect information, there must be an early opportunity given for returning to it. The papers recently laid on the table raised some questions respecting which it was desirable that the Government should afford information with regard to the rules applicable to papers meant to be made the foundation of debate and decision. He pointed out various other matters in which explanation was needed, expressing a doubt whether the Government had observed the relations they owed to the House.

The motion for postponing the order of the day till after the notice of motion given by Sir B. LYTTON was then withdrawn, and the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

### The Extinction of Lord John Russell—Review of his Political Career.

*From the London Times, July 17.*

The incident which has terminated the connection of Lord JOHN RUSSELL with the present Administration, and changed, for the twentieth time in the last few years, the head of the Colonial Office, does not derive its sole or even its chief interest from the late negotiations at Vienna or the conduct of the war. This occurrence is the last link in a chain of transactions which appear to us to leave no excuse either to Parliament or to any party in this country for ignorance of the true character of Lord JOHN RUSSELL as a public man. Our own opinion of that character has long been formed, and not unfrequently expressed; it is now justified and confirmed by evidence so irresistible and demonstrative that we hear of no attempt to combat the conclusions which a more correct estimate of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's disposition and abilities had long ago suggested to us. Yet, so powerful in this country, but more especially in the House of Commons and in what is called political society, are the ties of old association, the fictions of party, and the influence of coteries, that it required a failure and misconduct as gross as that we have recently witnessed at Vienna on the part of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to drive him from the position he still sought to retain. Nothing in this transaction is more significant than the fact that the fatal blow was struck at last by the subordinate members of the Whig party in the House of Commons, who could no longer endure to be led by a man who had so ill-served his country in the face of Europe. It is understood that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had previously tendered his resignation to his colleagues in the Cabinet, but that they declined to accept it from that mistaken tenderness which sometimes plays the part of weakness. The members of the Government not being members of the Cabinet, but serving under it and voting for it in the House of Commons, were of an opposite opinion; and they firmly announced to Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself and to the Prime Minister, that if the late Plenipotentiary to Vienna did not withdraw from office before the debate on Sir BULWER LYTTON's motion, they were themselves prepared to quit office and to record their votes against the Ministry of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL still formed part. These gentlemen appear to have acted with a spirit and independence which does them much honor, and we trust that there is some one to be found among them capable of leading hereafter the great Liberal party in this country with more energy, ability, and honesty than have been displayed while Lord JOHN RUSSELL affected to perform that duty.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the fall of Lord JOHN RUSSELL from the position he once occupied in the estimation of his party and of his countrymen has been the result of any sudden pique or extraordinary incident. Although his conduct at Vienna and since his return has roused the just indignation of Parliament, and terminated, as we hope, his career as a Minister of the Crown, the decline of his influence and of his reputation has long been perceptible. In December, 1851, he availed himself of an event on which he had the feelings of the country with him to eject Lord PALMERSTON from the Foreign Office, and although, opposed as we had been to the foreign policy of Lord PALMERSTON in Greece, Sicily, and elsewhere, we viewed that change without regret, the measure was a strange act of perfidious inconsistency on the part of Lord JOHN RUSSELL against a colleague whom he had shortly before described and defended as the British Minister *par excellence*. A very few weeks served to show that Lord JOHN RUSSELL was utterly incapable of prolonging the existence of the Government of which he had been the head since the overthrow of the Cabinet of Sir ROBERT PEEL; and, on looking back to that period of six years, we must say that so inoperative and unsuccessful an administration has never existed for so long a period in this country. It was kept in office mainly by the dread of letting in the Protectionist party, and so injuring the grand commercial reforms of Sir ROBERT PEEL. Yet in 1852 the Protectionist party were restored to office, though only long enough to compel them to abjure the doctrines for which they had so vehemently contended. When the combination … of Lord DERBY's Cabinet … in which Mr. GLADSTONE had borne the most conspicuous part, the Coalition Government was formed under Lord ABERDEEN. Lord JOHN RUSSELL held the office of Foreign Secretary just long enough to write a blundering and discreditable dispatch in answer to the propositions made by the Emperor NICHOLAS to Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR; but, on the plea of health, he preferred an unattached position; and so he retained his seat in the Cabinet and the leadership of the House of Commons, without any Ministerial department. It may now be said, without inconvenience—and it will be said hereafter, for it is historically true—that the one great source of difficulty, division and weakness in ABERDEEN's Cabinet was Lord JOHN RUSSELL. He obviously felt, with great bitterness, the loss of that position of First Minister of the Crown which he had occupied for six years; and he watched month after month, with the restless irritability of unsatisfied pursuit, for an opportunity to recover it. He felt with equal pain the oratorical superiority of Mr. GLADSTONE in the House of Commons, and the growing indifference of Parliament to his own speeches. His cold and exclusive nature forbade him to contract confidential relations with his new colleagues, and he continued to treat all but his own immediate followers in the Cabinet as his rivals, rather than as his colleagues. Such was the state of affairs when Parliament met in February last, and the first act of Lord JOHN RUSSELL was to break up the Cabinet and denounce those who had been carrying on the war while he had been enjoying the rustic pleasures of Minto. It is needless for us to recur to the details of so recent and so remarkable a transaction; suffice it to say that, as far as it is possible to judge of a man's motives from his conduct, Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that the disasters of the army in the Crimea gave him a favorable opportunity of ejecting from the Cabinet those Ministers who were superior to himself in position, or independent of himself in their opinions. But he had utterly miscalculated the effect of this extraordinary proceeding; for, although the country did not regret the fall of Lord ABERDEEN and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, it viewed with indignation the means by which this result had been obtained, and, although Her Majesty thought it her duty to give Lord JOHN RUSSELL an opportunity of forming the new Administration, he was instantly told by his nearest political friends that such an attempt *would cover himself and them with indelible disgrace.* His conduct as a colleague and a public man was placed, by those intrigues, in a most unfavorable light; but some reputation he still retained for national spirit as one of the chief authors and promoters of the war, and for knowledge of the questions involved in this contest. On these grounds, and also from a desire to give him an opportunity of repairing a damaged political character, he was sent to Vienna with most precise instructions, based on the views he had himself previously advocated. His mission was not unaccompanied by some ludicrous details, which excited the surprise of continental Europe, and every incident which took place at Vienna showed his utter want of knowledge and judgment in his relations with the society of a Foreign Court. The result was that in about three weeks he was turned completely round, like a mariner without a compass in the navigation of unknown waters, and a British Plenipotentiary, who was at the same time a member of the British Cabinet, found himself advocating the Austrian proposals and making a *confidant of Count BUOL*. Upon his return to London the fumes of diplomatic flattery began to clear off, and in another fortnight he had so far forgotten what had passed at Vienna as to make a warlike tirade in the House of Commons in answer to Mr. DISRAELI's charge that the language of the Government had been ambiguous. But ere long this doublefaced game was brought to a close. Count BUOL very naturally replied to Lord JOHN's warlike harangue by publicly reminding him that at Vienna he stood committed to the Austrian proposals; and after having risen last February in the House of Commons to turn King's evidence against his colleagues, no resource remained for him on Friday week but to plead guilty himself, and on the following Friday to withdraw from office, convicted upon all these charges, as he himself expressed it, by Parliament and by the country.

We have not attempted to heighten the effect of this most painful and humiliating narrative by any remarks. The facts are already familiar to our readers, and they admit of no exculpation. But although our estimate of the political character of Lord JOHN RUSSELL has never been a high one, we cannot record this extinction of his public career without regret,—not so much for himself as for the country. It is a national discredit when a man who has filled so considerable a part in our affairs stands before Europe and before England in the position which Lord JOHN RUSSELL now fills. The other day the failure of a private Bank threw a stain on English credit and shook the confidence of the world in our financial establishments; but the bankruptcy of a statesman in the discharge of his public duties is a far greater disaster to the honor and authority of this country. If there be one cause more than another to which this calamitous termination of the career of Lord JOHN RUSSELL is to be attributed, it is the unqualified selfishness and the exaggerated notion of his own importance which have invariably marked his conduct. Having the honor to serve a great country and to lead a great party, he has never risen above the most selfish considerations, and every act of his life has been regulated by its effect on his own prospects. Hence, although the principles for which he contended where originally broad and free, he narrowed them to the objects of his own ambition; the horizon before him was boundless, but his own vision was contracted to a single point; he has passed his life in a small circle of flatterers, whose deceptive homage enlarged neither his mind nor his heart; and even these have gradually dwindled away until they leave him to the appropriate punishment of his failings—alone. Politically, indeed, his opinions on the war now appear to place him in the same class with Mr. GLADSTONE and the other members of Lord ABERDEEN's Cabinet who have seceded from Lord PALMERSTON; but, as the leader of a political party, we must conclude that Lord JOHN RUSSELL's authority is at an end, and, if this nation is to maintain the position, both in arms and in the work of human improvement, which we believe to belong to it, we must find statesmen more worthy to preserve our character, and more able to direct our power.

## AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE WAR.

### Summary of the Results of the Vienna Conferences.

### Circular of Lord Clarendon to British Representatives Abroad.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 18, 1855.

SIR: On the 4th inst., a Conference was summoned at Vienna by Count BUOL, the proceedings at which are recorded in the protocol of which I inclose a copy.

This Protocol, together with the Protocols of the Conferences held at Vienna between the 15th of March and the 26th of April, of which copies have been transmitted to you, will place you in possession of the details of the negotiations in which Her Majesty, in conjunction with her Allies, has recently been engaged, and which, to Her Majesty's great regret, have not resulted in the conclusion of a peace with the Emperor of Russia.

I consider that the present will be a fitting opportunity to state for your information and guidance the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the negotiations which have thus been brought to a close.

The stipulations for which, while reserving to themselves the right of insisting upon other special and additional conditions, Her Majesty and her Allies considered it more particularly incumbent on them to provide, were as follows:

1. That the exclusive right to interfere to a certain extent in the internal affairs of provinces belonging to the Turkish Empire, which Russia had in former times wrung from the necessities of the Porte, should no longer be exercised by that power.

2. That the channel of the Lower Danube, and more especially the outlets of that river into the Black Sea, should no longer be subject to the exclusive control of Russia, but should, on the contrary, be confided to the superintendence of delegates appointed by other powers as well as Russia, and who should take measures for freeing and keeping free from obstructions the great water communication of Central Germany with the rest of the world.

3. That the Turkish Empire should become part of the system of European equilibrium, and that means should be taken to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea.

4. That the pretensions of Russia officially to protect the Christian subjects of the Porte should be renounced, and that the Powers should use their influence to obtain from the Sultan, by an act of his own sovereign authority, the confirmation and observance of the religious privileges of his Christian subjects.

A communication to this effect was made to the court of Russia at the close of last year, and was accepted by that Power as the basis on which negotiations might be entered into.

Negotiations were accordingly opened at Vienna; but unfortunately, it is only on the first and second points that anything approaching to an agreement was arrived at; for the refusal of the Russian Plenipotentiaries to accede to the reasonable proposals made to them by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies on the third point stopped the progress of the negotiations upon that point, and the fourth point was in consequence not brought under discussion.

It is satisfactory, however, to Her Majesty's Government to be able to appeal to the protocols on the first and second points as an evidence of the anxiety shown by the Allies to devise terms of settlement advantageous to the general interests of Europe, and more immediately conducive to the development of the prosperity of Germany; and Her Majesty's Government, therefore, regret the more that the refusal of Russia to accept the proposal of the Allies on the third point should have stood in the way of the advantages which would have resulted from the arrangements which might have been made in regard to the matters to which the first two points related.

Her Majesty's Government are aware that Count NESSELRODE, in a dispatch which he has recently addressed to the Russian Ministers at foreign Courts, has sought to place in a favorable light the course pursued by Russia in the discussion on the first two points, and to persuade foreign Governments, and more particularly those of Germany, that the continued preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea has no direct bearing on the questions which relate to the principalities, and to the navigation of the Danube, nor on the interests of Germany, and that Germany, therefore, ought not to cooperate with the Allies in their efforts to reduce that preponderance.

Her Majesty's Government are, however, persuaded that an impartial consideration of the real facts of the case will serve to dispel the illusion which it was the object of Count NESSELRODE's dispatch to create. Her Majesty's Government have no desire to undervalue the importance of the matters to which the arrangements in regard to the first two points sketched out in the protocols of the conference relate; but her Majesty's Government must be permitted to observe that, as regards the principalities, any rights which Russia might possess or claim under her former treaties were at once extinguished by the abrogation of those treaties on the breaking out of the war, and that consequently the exemption of the principalities from the exclusive protection of Russia is not the result of any concession made by Russia to the interests of Germany, but is the direct consequence of the violent act of aggression committed by Russia on the Turkish Empire; and as regards the navigation of the Danube, it is to be observed that although the arrangements proposed in the fifth protocol would be to a certain extent satisfactory, yet it was mainly owing to the refusal of Russia to accede to the reasonable suggestions put forward by the plenipotentiaries of Austria in the fourth conference that those proposed arrangements were not made more complete and more in conformity with the general interests of Europe.

But the arrangements proposed in regard to the first two points, even if they were to be deemed sufficient and satisfactory in themselves, could not be considered as being secured to Europe so long as those guarantees for their continued observance which might have been provided by a satisfactory arrangement on the third point continue to be pertinaciously declined by Russia. It is not enough that Russia should stipulate that she will no longer seek authoritatively to interfere in the affairs of the Principalities and of Servia; it is not enough that she should consent to delegate by stipulation to a commission composed of representatives of the several states interested in the navigation of the Danube the task of keeping clear the channels of that river and its communications with the Black Sea. *The interests of Europe require, over and above these arrangements, that some valid security should be obtained that Russia should no longer possess that overwhelming naval and political influence in the Principalities which her preponderance in the Black Sea has heretofore enabled her to exercise; and that she should not, by a menacing maritime superiority in that sea, have the means of overpowering by her fleet the … of her enemy, and of thus striking a mortal blow at the heart of that Empire of which the Principalities are only the dependent outworks.*

Even, therefore, as regards the first two points, the enjoyment of any advantages which might be obtained under those points would be precarious so long as the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea were allowed to continue. But when the direct bearing of that preponderance on the great question on which the war has been undertaken is considered, the refusal of Russia to consent to any measure which would effectually put an end to that preponderance is a warning which Europe cannot with safety disregard, and plainly shows that Russia is not prepared to lay aside her long cherished views of aggression on Turkey; and it affords a manifest proof that the anxiety felt by the powers of Europe for the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire has a just and valid foundation.

Russia has asserted that a regard for her dignity precludes her from acceding to the terms proposed by the Allies on the third point. But the dignity of Russia cannot require that she should keep up in time of peace, and on the immediate threshold of her weaker neighbor, a force wholly unnecessary for purposes of self defence, but enabling her, at the shortest notice to subvert the independence of that neighbor, and to change the territorial distribution of Europe. Yet such is the position which Russia has maintained in the Black Sea, and which she has even now publicly avowed her determination not to renounce.

It is needless to dwell on the absence of any motive of self-preservation to justify this determination on the part of Russia. It would be a mockery to pretend that she has anything to fear from the hostility of Turkey; and while Turkey is at peace and free from threatened attack by Russia, and while the Straits between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea are closed except to a small and limited number of ships-of-war of the Western Powers, Russia has nothing to fear from the naval forces of England and France; while, on the other hand, the present state of things in the Black Sea demonstrates that when war exists between Russia and Turkey, and when the Straits are consequently open to all the naval forces of the Sultan's Allies, England and France, if sufficient time be afforded them, can collect in the Euxine a naval armament strong enough to sweep from the surface of that sea every ship bearing the flag of Russia.

Russia has indeed alleged that the preponderance which she wishes to maintain in the Black Sea is essential for the security of the Turkish empire against the aggressions of other Powers; but it is not from the hostility of the Western Powers, but from the traditional—and it is not too much to say avowed—policy of Russia that the Turkish empire has danger to apprehend. The present war has been undertaken to provide securities against these ambitious designs of Russia which menace the safety of Turkey and the future repose of Europe; and, in short, to quote the words of a recent proclamation, to prevent, so far as Turkey is concerned, the accomplishment of the wishes and the views of PETER, of CATHARINE, of ALEXANDER, and of NICHOLAS.

The Western Powers, in conjunction with Austria, have considered that this object would most effectually be secured by restricting within reasonable bounds the power of Russia in the Black Sea. They would have preferred, as the most certain means to this end, that Russia and the Porte should both renounce the right to maintain in the Black Sea any naval force beyond what might be required for the mere purposes of police; but the Western Powers were willing to acquiesce in the maintenance by Russia of a limited and specified amount of naval force in the Black Sea, reserving to themselves the right of maintaining in the aggregate, on their own part, in that sea a corresponding amount of force; requiring also, however, as a security for the observance of such a stipulation, the further right to establish consuls in all the Russian ports to the eastward of the Straits. But the Western Powers, who now hold exclusive possession of the Black Sea, where the Russian flag dares not show itself, had no intention of proposing to Russia conditions derogatory to her dignity; and they never pretended to assert that Russia should be bound to accept as consul every individual whom they might think proper to appoint as such, and that she should be precluded from exercising the usual discretion as to withholding the exequatur from any person against whom well-founded objection could be raised.

Russia, however, has refused to subscribe to these reasonable proposals; and in their place she has offered two schemes of modification of the treaty of 1841, the practical effect of which would be, that whichever of the two schemes the Western Powers might accept, those powers would be obliged to keep up perpetually in the vicinity of the Dardanelles a large naval force prepared to act in any contingency which might occur. For according to one scheme Russia proposed that the Straits between the Mediterranean and the Black

[illegible] should at all times be open to the ships of war [illegible], and therefore, of course, to her own Black Sea [illegible].

The effect of this scheme would have been, that Constantinople [illegible] at all times have been exposed to all the dangers which might have arisen from the vicinity of [illegible] before that city of an overwhelming Russian armament; while the tranquility of the Mediterranean and all the great interests [illegible] would have been liable to [illegible] by the action of a powerful Russian fleet, [illegible] at any moment from the Euxine. To guard against this double danger the Governments of England and of France would have been compelled to maintain in the Mediterranean war establishments in time of peace, and permanently to sustain their armaments at a great distance from their arsenals and resources; so that a peace concluded on such conditions would have been nothing more than an armed truce, divested of the security which is the essence of peace, and unaccompanied by that cessation of expenditure which ought to follow the termination of a war.

According to the other plan proposed by Russia, by which the Straits were to be closed, while Russia was to remain at liberty to maintain an unlimited force in the Black Sea, there might at all times have been in that sea a Russian force equipped for war, and available for a sudden descent on the capital of the Turkish Empire, keeping alive the apprehensions of the Porte, and giving constant anxiety to Europe. This scheme would have equally imposed upon the Western Powers the necessity of maintaining in the Mediterranean a force sufficient at all time to hasten to the protection of the Turkish Empire at any moment when the Porte might require its assistance.

Her Majesty's Government would appeal to what passed in the twelfth conference, as recorded in the protocols, as evidence to show how well-founded was the determination of the Western Powers to insist on the cessation of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, as alone offering any real security for Turkey and for Europe against any ulterior designs on the part of that aggressive power. For in that conference the Plenipotentiaries of Russia insisted on substituting on the part of Russia a merely moral for a material guarantee of the territorial integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire, and they refused to be parties to an engagement which the other Powers were prepared to contract, not only that they should themselves respect, but also that they should cause, and, in case of need, by force compel, that independence and that territorial integrity to be respected by others.

The refusal of the Russian plenipotentiaries to acquiesce in any arrangement by which the objects contemplated by the third point could be effectually secured necessarily interrupted the conferences, and accordingly the fourth point did not come formally under discussion. The interest which England and France have uniformly taken in the welfare of the Christian subjects of the Sultan is, however, a sufficient guarantee as to the spirit in which the two powers would have entered upon the discussion of the fourth point, and though circumstances beyond the control of those powers closed the door against that discussion, it is with no small satisfaction that they have seen that since the commencement of the war, and since the interference of Russia in Turkish affairs has been made to cease, the Sultan has continued to give effect to his benevolent intentions in favor of his Christian subjects, whose condition has of late been essentially improved by the wise and spontaneous action of their own Sovereign.

I cannot, however, wholly pass over an observation which fell from the Russian plenipotentiary, and which is recorded in the protocol of the eighth conference, that the question involved in the fourth point was one of conscience, and not of policy.

It would, indeed, have been fortunate for Europe if this plea of conscience had not been used as an instrument for destroying the political independence of Turkey.

By the treaty of Kainardji it is provided that the Sultan shall protect the Christian religion and its churches; and it was upon a complete misinterpretation of this treaty, but without even an allegation *that its stipulations had been violated, that Russia* claimed a right of interference between the Sultan and 14,000,000 of the Sultan's Christian subjects. If the claim had been yielded to, and if a great wrong had thus been perpetrated, the authority of the Sultan within his own dominions would, in a great degree, have been transferred to a foreign power, and an important step would have been taken towards the overthrow of the Turkish Empire, and the establishment of Russian supremacy on its ruins.

Europe, then, is indebted to the timely and energetic interference of the Western Powers for its preservation from the disastrous consequences with which such a catastrophe must inevitably have been followed.

The conferences of Vienna are now closed, under circumstances which preclude *all speculation as to the period at which negotiations for peace may with any prospect of success be renewed.* But when that period shall happily arrive her Majesty's Government will steadily keep in view the principles which have guided them throughout the past negotiations, and while seeking to provide for the security, the welfare and the happiness of the people of Wallachia, Moldavia and Servia, and to ensure the removal of the obstructions which have rendered the navigation of the Danube difficult and precarious, they will neglect no means of obtaining for the Turkish empire and for Europe at large sufficient guarantees against the recurrence of the danger which it is the object of the present war to avert.

In the meanwhile, her Majesty's Government have reason to expect that the Sultan will make liberal and effectual provisions for the privileges and interests of all his Christian subjects.

You are authorized to read this dispatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the court to which you are accredited. I am, &c., (Signed,)

CLARENDON.

### The Awful Business of War.

*From the London Times, July 14.*

In fact, the British people, for all that Mr. COBDEN says to the contrary, are *resolved to go on with this war*; to persevere, in spite of losses, disgraces, and even apparently irretrievable disaster. The war may have to stand that greatest, and severest, and truest of all tests,—the ordeal of failure. Success is no test. It gilds a bad cause as much as it recommends a good one. Knaves and tyrants may prosper and give thanks. To suffer the loss of friends, to pay largely out of the pocket, to bid farewell to private wealth and national prosperity, to smile on disaster and welcome poverty, all for the sake of a good cause, makes that cause sacred, honorable, and heroic. These are the things that bring us back to the nobility of ancient days. We cannot command success; but England is satisfied that her cause is good, and she will persevere all the more that she has to do so through many obstacles and in much discouragement. What cause so good as to have escaped these trials?

This is the natural feeling of the people, and it is a perfectly right one. A very slight reflection will serve to show that, if there is any subject in the whole sphere of human action on which there ought to be no doubt or demur, it is the awful business of war. A Government may or may not be very earnest or unanimous on a question of reform in institutions that have lasted for centuries unreformed, or on a question of railways, or other material improvements; almost any question, indeed, of more peculiar import may be left open for the variety and fallibility of human judgment; but in war we are assuming, as we needs must assume, the tremendous prerogative of Heaven—the assertion of justice by the sword. *The man who takes the* responsibility of sending fleets and armies to kill, to burn, to waste, and destroy; *to spread ruin* among millions, to sow the seeds of endless resent*ments, to stop the progress of civilization, and drive* the human race back again to the desert, ought to be *very certain, very hearty, in his hideous work.* To do all this doubtingly, with a perpetually intrusive misgiving that, *after all, there was no need for* it, and that we are responsible for these horrors, implies a singular indifference to humanity, justice, and truth. That the nature of the work demands the firmest determination and most unyielding decision, and that hesitation and doubt are sure to be written in blood and tears, is only a proof of the infinite moral gravity of the task, and the necessity of a thoroughly resolved mind.

### The Position and Intentions of the Austrian Government.

The Austrian government has caused its minister at the Federal Diet of Germany to present a document explaining its past conduct, present attitude, and intentions for the future. Passing over the first portion of this paper, which is a justification of the part taken by Austria in the Conferences, we come to the following passages:

"The Austrian Government will candidly explain to its German confederates how it regards its position, and how it wishes it to be understood by all the world.

"There has been a divergence been Austria and the Courts of Paris and London, on a question of application; but the principles established in common have lost nothing of their force. The bonds of alliance continue to subsist, and in the eyes of the Imperial Cabinet nothing is changed in the mutual relations of the allied powers.

"*The Emperor has not thought it consistent with the interest of his country to take up arms for the interpretation that France and England put on the third point.* The belligerent powers make use of their right; the sentiment of His Majesty respecting the common object of alliance remains the same. Decided on persevering in her present path, Austria will maintain invariably the recognized bases of peace; she will maintain them, so far as the obligations she has entered into require of her, with all her influence and all her strength. A peace that would not secure the execution of the four guarantee points, such as they were laid down at the Conference, would not offer to Austria sufficient guarantees for the future tranquillity of Europe. Austria, therefore, regards the understanding come to on the two first points as an acquired fact. She has indicated a mode for regulating the third point; it is requisite that this question should receive a clear and precise solution, ensuring security to the interests of Europe, but the acceptance of which should not be derogatory to the dignity of any one of the powers. Austria has proved by her intervention what importance she attached to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; she will equally persist for the future in placing Turkey under a general and efficacious guarantee. Not only will she herself respect this guarantee, but in case of need she will also know how to cause it to be respected. Already at this moment she considers herself in the position she has assumed on the Danube, called on to watch over the maintenance of this principle. *Her troops will remain in the Principalities until the conclusion of peace, and she hopes to fulfill the mission there until the end.*

"As for the fourth point, Austria relies on the sympathy of Europe for the Christians placed under the dominion of the Ottoman Empire. She has no doubt, so soon as the right moment shall have arrived, that all the powers will heartily concern themselves in the interests of the Eastern Christians, respecting, of course, the rights of the Sultan's sovereignty.

"The Emperor would rejoice if ere long the work of peace could be resumed. He caused it to be declared at the Conferences that he would make no demand springing out of his personal interest, but that he would uphold all those presenting a general interest. He will maintain his present attitude so long as he can preserve the hope of attaining the object of his pacific efforts.

"In this state of things His Majesty has felt it his duty to think of alleviating the burdens of his country. Nevertheless, on account of the uncertainty pervading the situation, the measures about to be taken will be such as to enable us to be ready for every eventuality. Changes will take place in the position of the troops on a war footing, but they will be combined so as to permit the resumption by the army of its old positions within the briefest space of time.

"Austria demands of the Germanic Confederation, to maintain the attitude it took in consequence of the resolutions passed at the Diet on the 9th of December and the 8th of February. She hopes that the devotion with which she has defended German interests will procure for her the support of her Federal Allies.

### Dramatic Performance by Dickens and his Family.

*From the London Press.*

A performance, to which much interest has attached, took place on Tuesday night in a pretty little theatre, which is one of the numerous ornaments attached to Colonel WAUGH's magnificent house at Kensington. On the 18th, 19th, and 19th of June there were three gatherings of the friends of Mr. C. DICKENS, to witness the presentation, at his house, and by himself, some members of his family, and two or three gentlemen of artistic distinction, of a charming little drama by Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, called the "Lighthouse." The brilliant *success of these performances well warranted* a repetition of the piece, and it was selected as the attraction which should enrich the funds of a valuable charity to which Colonel WAUGH has been, in other ways, a most liberal benefactor. The "Lighthouse" was therefore played on Tuesday to a high-class audience, admitted by voucher and guinea ticket. The actors were Mr. DICKENS, Mr. MARK LEMON, Mr. AUGUSTUS EGG, Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, the eldest son of the novelist, and Mr. HOGARTH; and the lady characters were supported by Miss HOGARTH and Miss M. DICKENS. The play is a melodrama—the scene is laid in the old Eddystone Lighthouse—and the characters are well contrived to display the abilities of the performers and to develop a pleasing story of domestic light and shade. Mr. DICKENS and Mr. LEMON, tried and finished actors, appeared to very great advantage—the personation of a conscience-stricken but obdurate old man by the former, being as perfect a piece of acting as we have ever seen; and Mr. LEMON's hearty, earnest, irascible portraiture of one of the lighthouse men, was also thoroughly genial and unconventional. But all did well, and the grace and gentleness of the two ladies—Miss HOGARTH as a wronged and forgiving woman, who, supposed to have been murdered, reappears to warn and to pardon, and Miss DICKENS as the affectionate and trustful little *jeune ingenue* of the drama—gave a refined and charming tone to the whole perfomance. A beautiful drop scene was painted for the piece by Mr. STANFIELD, who also contributed some capital devices for preserving the illusion of storm, spray, and ceaseless play of the waves. A second piece—Mr. DANCE's "Wonderful Woman"—was given, and Hon. Mrs. GEORGE WROTTESLEY, (a daughter of the gallant Sir JOHN BURGOYNE,) sustained the chief character with great ability. But one thing was wanting to complete the *eclat* of the night, and that was the presence of royalty, with which the performances would have been honored but for the engagements rendered necessary by the visit of the King of the Belgians. Her Majesty was, nevertheless, graciously pleased to express her interest in the success of the performances and to their object.

### The Sunday Demonstrations in Hyde Park.

*From the Daily News, July 16.*

Hyde Park was yesterday the scene of another "demonstration," which, at one time, assumed a rather threatening aspect, but owing to the prompt interference of the police the disturbance was of a character much less serious than that of the Sunday previous. As no placards had been issued during the week, it was generally supposed that no more than the ordinary assemblage of people would take place in the Park. Nevertheless, the authorities had taken the necessary precautions, and the police were in great force in the neighborhood of the park, and at the various stations. The gathering in the park was much inferior in numbers and respectability to that of last week. The "roughs" were the first on the ground, followed by some hundreds of noisy and mischievously inclined boys. Probably not more than 9,000 or 10,000 people were assembled at any hour of the day. The police took steps as on the preceding Sunday to prevent disturbance by directing carriages to avoid the great drive. Most of them did so, and the few vehicles which took the usual route were allowed to pass along without any interruption from the crowd. About 3 o'clock, a half tipsy man, shabbily dressed, stood upon the protuding roots of a tree, which served as a rostrum whence to address to those in his immediate vicinity a long rambling speech, the wisest part of which probably was the concluding sentence, in which he announced his intention of going home directly. Two men, who represented themselves as his friends, took him by the arms after his speech, for the purpose, as they said, of seeing him home, and preventing the police meddling with him; but it was immediately rumored that they were themselves constables in plain clothes, and a mob, composed chiefly of boys, followed at their heels, shouting and cheering, and continually increasing in numbers until they passed out of the Albert-gate, when they were nearly a thousand strong. Their appearance outside the Park caused great alarm, and as they proceeded onward to Wilton-place the cry was raised, "They are going to the squares to smash the windows again." However, before they had got twenty yards, they turned back suddenly, and reentered the Park by the gate opposite the Turkish Exhibition. A second irruption took place some time afterwards from the Albert gate, and the mob, passing as before down Wilton-place, were just beginning to pick up stones in preparation for a skirmish with some gentlemen who expostulated with them, when they were charged by two divisions of police, who, truncheon in hand, proceeded to clear them away, but with great temper and moderation; a task in which they were vigorously assisted by some gentlemen resident in the locality. The appearance of two mounted policemen coming out of the Albert-gate at a trot, with rattling sabres, was perhaps as effectual as anything else in cowing the incipient rioters. By 6 o'clock the neighborhood was well nigh cleared of its former disorderly occupants, and Hyde Park itself wore much of its usual appearance. The police, however, were kept on duty till dusk. Yesterday's demonstration will probably be the last.

### Irish Remittances from America.

*From the Cork Examiner.*

If the emigration drain from Ireland to the United States is being gradually diminished, as no doubt it is, the influx into Ireland of American money, earned by Irish hands, is steadily on the increase. Just take a few figures in illustration of this statement. The number who left Ireland for all parts of the States, British America, and Australia, in the year 1853, was 192,609; whereas the number who left Ireland in the year 1854 did not exceed 150,209. Of these 111,095 emigrated to the United States, 22,000 to British America, and 16,903 to Australia. In 1853 the amount of money sent home by Irish emigrants to their relatives in Ireland, for payment of passages as well as for various other purposes, was £1,439,000; but in 1854 that amount, vast and wonderful as it was, was far exceeded, it having reached to £1,730,000, or nearly £300,000 over what it was the previous year. In the history of the world there is nothing like this amazing proof of the strength and intensity of the feeling of affection and family attachment which has ever distinguished and adorned the [illegible] Irish race.

### The Darvel Calculating Girl.

The Ayr *Advertiser* has an account of a recent public examination at Beith of the little girl whose wonderful powers of calculation have attracted so much notice. The gentleman in charge of the child allowed any one present to propose questions to her. Among the queries thus submitted were: How many times does a clock strike in the month of June? 4,680 was the prompt reply; in the year 1855? 56,940; in a lifetime of 75 years? 4,270,500. She was now asked the value of 313 yards of linen at 2s 9¾d. per yard, and in 35 seconds she gave the answer, £44 0s. 3¾d. Being requested to show the *modus operandi*, she began aloud with 313 ¾ make 950, the 4's in 939, 234 times and ¾ over, and so of all the other denominations. She was now asked to cube 795 and give the quotient of that product divided by 19. The product, 502,459,875, and the quotient, 26,445,256 11-19, were both correctly given. In the performance of this last heavy question, her teacher begged to be allowed to give her the square upon the board to assist her memory. She did not avail herself of it.

The excavations going on at Ostia are continually bringing to light most interesting remains of ancient splendor. One of the last prizes is a mosaic pavement, 18 feet long and 7 broad, representing Neptune drawn by four sea horses. Fine fragments of statues and *bassi rilievi*, silver and bronze medals, leaden conduits, and stucco ornaments, as well as some inscriptions of historical interest, have also rewarded the labor of the excavators.

### Marshal St. Arnaud—Interesting Letters from the Battle Field.

The family of Marshal ST. ARNAUD have published, at Paris, a selection from his correspondence while exercising the chief command of the French expedition in aid of Turkey. The letters contain much that is curious. They show what has all along been suspected, that the French Marshal regarded the English commander as a drag upon his movements. They also afford a striking illustration of that love of retirement and of home which struggled with ambition in the breast of the old soldier. Writing to his brother, under date of Varna, Aug. 9, he says:

"If I were to give way to my impressions, to my turn of mind, and the feelings of my heart, I should never have written to you a sadder letter. I am in the midst of one vast tomb, resisting the scourge that is decimating my army, seeing my bravest soldiers succumb at the very moment I most want them, and yet continuing, for all that, the preparations for a formidable expedition. Have there been many such situations as mine in history? My courage and energy shall at least prove equal to the occasion. God, who strikes me with one hand, raises me up with the other."

To his wife, two days later he writes:

VARNA, Aug. 11, 1854.—God spares us no misfortune, *no calamity, my dear; I seek all my energy in the* depth of my soul. I wish I could find there more resignation; but the most sublime patience flies away at sight of catastrophes so completely independent of the will that are incessantly striking down around you *and annihilating with a breath all the good you have* been preparing with such difficulty. A violent fire broke out at 7 o'clock yesterday evening at Varna, as I was alighting from my horse on my return from visiting my sick men. A seventh part of the town no *longer exists.*

After landing in the Crimea he writes to Madame ST. ARNAUD the following affectionate letter, in which he utters pleasant visions of home and quiet—visions, alas! *never to be realized:*

OLD FORT, (Crimea,) Sept. 7, 1854.

MY BELOVED WIFE: The English are not ready, and make me lose precious time. I lent them some flat boats this morning to expedite the landing of the horses, and I hope I shall be able to move at last by 11 tomorrow morning. I shall stop for the night at the Bulganak, so that I may be quite fresh on the 19th, and force the passage during the day. *If I can*, I will drive the Russians to the other side of the Katcha. I promise you I will give them no time for amusing themselves. The weather is fine, and we are favored. May God protect us yet a few days, and all will go on well. I heard mass this morning under my large tent, and I prayed for you. Four abbés breakfasted with me. There has been great reaction in the army, and the Prince is at the head of it. He says loudly that I am a man, and that but for me we should not be in the Crimea. My health is not so bad to-day. I had a feverish crisis last night; a copious perspiration came to my relief. As I have to endure all my pains, I have two coming ones above my left breast, which agonize me. CABROL says it is my health. I could strangle him.

Nothing as yet is changed in my plans. Prince MENSCHIKOFF may do what he likes, but I shall be before Sebastopol between the 20th and 23d. Perhaps I shall go and attack them on the south, and leave their great preparations on the north side useless. All that will depend on what I shall see when I reach Belbeck. The swifter time moves, my love, the nearer it brings me to you. This doubles my courage. I only think of the moment when we shall be very quiet at home. In the Spring we will take a trip to Italy, and we will return by Switzerland and Germany. We will travel with only two servants, and like plain folks. Do not let us build too many castles in the air, for that brings bad luck.

On the next day he writes to his wife:

"I have just written to Lord RAGLAN that I could not wait any longer, and that I should issue my order of departure for 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, and nothing shall stop me longer."

To his brother he writes:

FIELD OF BATTLE ON THE ALMA, Sept. 22.

To-day every one thinks as I do in the armies and the fleets. The change has been rapid; it began on the 14th, broke out into acclamations on the evening of the 20th, and to-day I am a great man. Such is the world.

Four days after writing this, the Marshal resigned his command, and on the 29th, three days later, died.

### Protestant "Help" vs. Catholic "Help"—Ludicrous Discovery.

Those who think their Protestantism endangered by keeping Roman Catholic "help," must feel very much pleased with the present rather remarkable increase of Protestant "help." Before the advent of Father GAVAZZI and the "Angel Gabriel," Protestant Bridgets were like angels' visits; now they are all "the go." Look at their advertisements in the papers, apply to them where or how you will, and in nine cases out of ten they are sure to be Protestant—at least, until they find that you are something else.

A lady of our acquaintance was so much pleased with a *recently-imported Irish Protestant* girl of this description, whom she lately employed, that she hadn't her two days before she had made *her* a present of a very handsome Bible. "Musha an' the blessin' of the Vargin be upon you, Ma'am, but *that same's the purty book!*" "'The Vargin!' did you say, Julia? why, you must be a Catholic!" "Indeed an' I amn't, Ma'am, sorra bit o' me; but God betune us an' harm," added she, crossing herself, "*isn't there a Protestant Vargin Mary too?*"

The case of Julia is by no means peculiar. Most verdent Roman Catholic girls have recently got it into their heads that if they don't represent themselves as Protestants they will get no place. It would be well, therefore, for those who congratulate themselves on having "got rid of the Papists at last," to pause and consider whether their Julias, too, don't believe in more Virgins than one.

### Ferry Commutation.

The Jersey City Ferry Company have given public notice to the commuters that it is indispens*able for the protection of the Company that* commutation tickets should be shown when required by the ferry master, and the Company will decline a commutation in all cases where there is a want of compliance with this regulation. It has also been *intimated that if the Company meets* with much difficulty in enforcing this regulation, the commutation system may be entirely abandoned.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### Improvements.

A goodly number of stores and private residences are just now in progress of erection in different parts of the City. The elegant white marble mansion recently commenced at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighth-street, is already in quite a forward state. When completed it will add much to the beauty of that favored locality, and were it not for the proximity of the palatial Brevoort House, it might aspire to be the most magnificent edifice in that vicinity. Higher up in the same avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, and at the corner of Thirtieth, some fine buildings are also being erected. That new and rather remarkable looking building—intended for a hotel—between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, near Madison-square, is nearly finished. It has considerable pretensions to architectural beauty, although its style is rather obsolete. In the lower part of Seventh-avenue several respectable edifices are being built. That handsome four-story brick house at the corner of Thirteenth-street is nearly finished. When the others are completed this part of the avenue will present quite a striking contrast to the mean and squalid appearance of the remainder. Walker-street is also being much improved, between the Bowery and Orchard-street, where some three or four handsome buildings have recently been commenced. Without adding more particulars, it may be said briefly, that there are abundant improvements in progress to show that the gloomy apprehensions caused by the crisis of last Winter are rapidly decreasing, and that the spirit of enterprise which distinguished our citizens in former years is again reviving.

### The Liquor Dealers.

The Liquor Dealers' Ward Societies assembled on Wednesday night *for* electing each three delegates to the Liquors Dealers' State Convention at Syracuse. We subjoin such of the returns as were received at our office on Wednesday night:

*First Assembly District*—J. W. BLACKBURN R. C. MONTGOMERY, S. W. WIGHTMAN.

*Fourth Assembly District*—A. R. BOOTH, MOSES M. LAYARD, HENRY VAN WELSOR.

*Sixth Assembly District*—JOHN COGSWELL, CHARLES RING, GEORGE COX.

*Seventh Assembly District*—P. W. ENGS, J. EMOUS, E. W. STERBRID.

*Fifteenth Assembly District*—No election was held in this district. Two sets of delegates were present. After a long and warm debate, it was agreed to disagree on the election of delegates, and both Conventions adjourned. The dispute is to be submitted to the Central Society for arbitration.

### The Hards.

The Hard-Shell Nominating Conventions completed their election of delegates to the Syracuse State Convention on Wednesday night. From the First Assembly District, JOSEPH U. BLACKBURN was elected Delegate, and ALEX C. MORTON Alternate. The Sixteenth District Convention chose DANIEL B. TAYLOR Delegate, and WM. B. PARSONS Alternate. The Convention of the Fifteenth Ward elected on Tuesday evening AUGUSTUS SCHELL Delegate, and GEO. C. GENNETT Alternate.

### Tenth Ward K. N.'s—Bro. S——n on Trial.

On Saturday, the 28th ult., our reporter spent a social evening at the K. N. Tenth Ward meeting, and was pleased to see more order than usual. *Though he delights in a storm at times, he can appreciate a calm.*

The meeting of Saturday last, *as compared with* others, might be called a calm. Only two members were initiated, and but one hundred and thirty-three cents added to the Treasury. Bro. S——n, the Tammany man who was recently initiated, was called to account for his residing in the Seventh Ward. His answer was that his residence there was temporary, and that he thought he had a right to swear that he resided in the Tenth Ward; because he intended to. His explanation was satisfactory.

F——y B——n and the "little" regalia man obtained the third degree, and both will be in the field this Fall for office.

Dr. A. L. W——r is yet *in statu quo*.

The meeting passed off quietly and the Brothers went home harmonious. A few more *withdrawals will make them invincible.*

### Coroners' Cases at Public Institutions.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

"Your Correspondent behind the bush of Reform" begs to reply to a communication from Coroner JOSEPH HILTON. He commences by saying that last Saturday morning Coroner O'DONNELL informed him that he was about proceeding to Bellevue Hospital, to hold the inquest upon the body of MARGARET FERTIZ, when he told him that it was *his case*. That he then dispatched his Deputy to the house of the deceased's husband, "the only living witness in the case," (mark this,) but that this witness would not be home until evening. He "accordingly appointed 12 o'clock the following morning (Sunday) for the proceeding of the inquiry." Now, this is all the excuse he makes for letting this case remain from 9¼ o'clock Saturday morning (the time when Dr. O'DONNELL notified him) until 2¼ o'clock Sunday—knowing at the same time that the body was in a decomposed state. Twenty-seven hours and a half had then elapsed since the death. Coroner HILTON has only made a bad case worse in his effort to account for his neglect of duty. He was advised that the only "living witness in the case" was summoned to be at Bellevue Hospital at or before 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. His Deputy made great efforts to find him. Where did he look? Any person of moderate intelligence and foresight would have sought for him at the Hospital. But neither Mr. HILTON nor his Deputy did so. It did not suit his convenience to attend to the case upon that day. He saw fit to appoint "12 o'clock the following day (Sunday) for the proceeding of the inquiry." What excuse has the Coroner for putting this case off to so late an hour? He had only to take the testimony of the "only living witness," and he had been dancing attendance upon him for 36 hours.

Now for the peculiar gift he has of economizing truth. Economy No. 1—Coroner HILTON stated to Mr. DALY, in justification of his so long delay in attending to the case of the woman FERTIZ, that he did not hear of it until late on Saturday, and then accidentally, and yet he states in his communication that he prevented Dr. O'DONNELL from attending to it, early Saturday morning, by telling him that it was his case. Economy No. 2—Coroner HILTON says that Dr. AMERMAN informed him, *after finishing the investigation* in the case of the deceased woman, there was yet another inquest to be held on the person of the "Lime-kiln Man," and that it "would be impossible *for him (Dr. A.) to testify* to the cause of his death without making a *post mortem* examination." *Dr. AMERMAN held the post mortem* examination three hours before the case of the woman FERTIZ was disposed of. I can bring "several respectable witnesses" in proof of this. Economy No. 4—In *reference* to the case of JOHN HANLON, who was transferred from Bellevue Hospital to the Almshouse in January last, Coroner HILTON says he died before arriving at the Island. *This is not so*, which can be proved by the Coroner's own records, *without* "respectable witnesses." Comparisons, 'tis said, are odious; but the comparison that Coroner HILTON makes between a person being brought to Bellevue Hospital *in the last stage of* consumption, and one suffering from injuries from falling *out of a third or fourth story* window, is to say the least ridiculous. Coroner HILTON knows that *cases of injury* and accident have never been refused admission to Bellevue Hospital, and that *without* a permit from the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, or the Governors, and very frequently when they are not entitled to the benefits of the Institution, from the fact of not having been five years in the State. The Governors of the Alms-House took special pains some two years since, to *spread* abroad the fact, that the gates of Bellevue Hospital would be open day and night for the re*ception of sudden surgical cases*. And the course pursued by Coroner HILTON in influencing a Jury to give a verdict, tending to create in the public mind an opinion different to this, is unjust. Coroner HILTON will leave *Bellevue*. He "could not take from us any thing we would more willingly part with." Let him satisfy the public that his action in the matter of the woman FERTIZ is business like, and he will satisfy GEO. W. BROWN,

Ass't Clerk Bellevue Hospital.

☞ Capt. ACKERMAN, of the Ninth Ward Police, was presented on Wednesday, by W. E. KENNEDY, in behalf of the police and citizens of that Ward, with a costly gold watch, seal and chain. The affair came off at the corner of Hudson and Christopher streets. A large number of persons were present on the occasion.

☞ A fatal accident took place yesterday at the store No. 136 Broadway. They are putting up a new store, and the beams are just up; one of them on the top-story gave way under one of the workmen, (a German,) and the poor fellow was flung through two hatches, and caught by the third dead.

### Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Bank, PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Mr. E. M. YOUNG was chosen member of the Committee on Arbitration in place of ARTHUR LEARY, Esq. whose time had expired. Captain GIDEON FOUNTAIN was chosen Marine Surveyor to supply vacancy occasioned by resignation of Captain CARTWRIGHT.

The following communication was received, and, on motion, the President was directed to transmit the same to the Secretary of State.

BOMBAY, Saturday, May 26, 1855.

*To the Hon. Chamber of Commerce of New-York:*

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, Captains of American ships and Americans now in Bombay, beg to lay before your Honorable body, the present existing state of affairs regarding the manner in which assistance or protection is refused by the Government of India, to the United States Consul at this port, and through him to American life and property.

English ships arriving at this port, in case of mutiny or refusal of duty on the part of their crews, are protected by the Police authorities, who imprison the men on shore, whereas American ships under the same circumstances, are refused all protection or relief from the local authorities whatever, and are often prevented or deterred from using such means on board as the security of the lives of the officers or safety of the ship and cargo demands.

The ship *Napoleon*, Capt. CHATFIELD, of Boston, arrived at this port on the 25th day of May, 1854, and soon afterwards the crew refused duty unless a month's pay was given them, and liberty to go on shore for a few days. This, of course was refused, but the crew who had shipped in Boston to perform the whole voyage, now insisted upon having their discharge, and the Captain applied to the Consul for assistance. The Consul in turn applied to the local authorities, but was refused any assistance whatever, and in the meantime the crew had procured liquor, and become riotous on board. They assaulted the Captain and maltreated him severely, compelled the second mate to save his life by jumping overboard, and took mutinous possession of the ship. The Consul then applied to the Commander-in-chief of the Indian Navy, who, as a matter of courtesy, sent a file of marines on board, and had four of the ringleaders put in close irons, and removed on board one of the ships of war. The Consul afterwards paid the passage of these four men to Calcutta out of his own private purse, with the expectation of the Consul at that port forwarding them to the United States for trial.

The ship *David Brown*, of New-York, Capt. BREWSTER, arrived at Bombay on the 8th May, inst., and the day following the crew, although they had signed articles in London to return to a port of discharge in the ship—yet, knowing there was no assistance granted to the master or Consul, refused further duty without any cause whatever. In this case the Consul, with the assistance of several American shipmasters in port, succeeded in confining them all in irons on board the ship until they were willing to return to their duty. But this course also was attended with much loss to the ship, in the retarding of the work and employment of native laborers and watchmen from the shore.

In view of the increasing number of American ships visiting this port, we venture, in behalf of the commer*cial interests* of the United States, to call your attention to the abuses and neglect which our said interest suffers in this port, and which, if suffered to continue, *must greatly embarrass our intercourse with all ports* of India subject to the same Government, by rendering us, as masters, liable to great danger and annoyance, and our ships (your property,) to heavy and needless expense in procuring new crews; or ruinous delays in waiting for crews, often not to be had at any rate of wages. The objects of a voyage are thus often completely frustrated, as in case of the shipment of a native crew, we are bound by Government, under heavy bonds, to return the seamen to India, which, of course, cripples us in pursuing any voyage we may think best for the interests of our owners.

We therefore pray that you will consult your own interest, as well as the interest of the entire commerce of the United States, by pressing upon our Government the necessity of immediately effecting a Consular Convention between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, by which more ample powers may be conferred upon the United States Consuls in the *dominion of the East India Company*, and more assistance granted to our commerce in the ports subject to that Government.

We all unite in paying a tribute of respect to EDWARD ELY, Esq., the United States Consul at this port, for the steady and determined manner in which he has granted us all the support and assistance in his power, and we consider that if his powers were more unlimited, much of the present abuse of our interests would be remedied, and the honor of the United States Government more fully sustained.

Praying that you will give this subject your earnest attention, we remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

JOHN G. PENDLETON, bark *John Gardiner*, Boston.
LEONARD GAY, Master of ship *Samuel Adams*, of Castine, Me.
HOLLIS MOORE, Ice House, Bombay.
K. T. MARRIOT, Baltimore, Md.
GEO. S. BREWSTER, ship *David Brown*, New-York.
B. W. SUCKER, ship *Swallow*, New-York.
E. BURR BROWN, New-York City.

### Military.

Captain RICHARD FRENCH, of French's Hotel, was elected on Thursday evening last, to the Colonency the 12th regiment of this City.

## PROHIBITORY LAW.

### Drunkenness in New-York.

THE TOMBS.

A WALL-STREET OPERATOR.

Ludwig Dugan, lives in Thirteenth-street, was found in Water-street, lying on the sidewalk, bought liquor in Wall-street.

MANY A PLACE.

Dennis Egan, found intoxicated and brawling in the street, residence at No. 116 Cedar-street; got liquor in many a place.

SHOWN ROUND.

William Smith, found lying in St. John's-park, lives in Reade-street, No. 141; a friend treated him in several saloons, their location being to deponent unknown.

DINNA KEN.

Patrick Raddy, lives corner Centre and Leonard, and don't know where he got his liquor.

A LONG LANE.

Dunn Lane, lives in West Broadway, at No. 86; got liquor in South William-street.

IN DOUBT.

Mary Tracy, lives in Dominick-street, can't tell where she got liquor.

Walter Young, of No. 148 West Broadway, can't tell where he got liquor.

FROM HIS SHIPMATES.

William Johnson, belongs on board the schooner *Timothy Crosby*. Got liquor by falling in with shipmates.

Daniel McDermot of No. 26 Spruce-street, got liquor in Gold-street House.

STONE RUM.

Michael Crow, lives at Glen Cove. Got liquor in stores.

WALKER.

James Leacraft was found lying on the pavement. Lives in Walker-street. Got liquor corner Forsyth and Walker streets.

IN A DEMOCRATIC CARRIAGE.

Margaret Sullivan was brought in a hand-cart, having been found lying on the pavement. Lives in Brooklyn. Got liquor in James-street.

Ann Williams was collecting a crowd in Centre-street. Lives at No. 151 Hudson-street. A friend sent out for rum.

Margaret Castle, lives in Nineteenth-street.

John Shaw, landed from Scotland on Tuesday night. Put up in Washington-street.

ASTONISHING.

Catherine Lanergan, found intoxicated in Hudson-street, lives at No. 54 Anthony-street; is a shirt-maker; took one glass of ale, and was greatly astonished to find the effects of it so great as to bring her to the Tombs.

ESSEX MARKET.

DISTRAUGHT.

Ellen Conday, corner of Catharine and Hamilton street, don't know where she got her rum.

THREE CENTS' WORTH.

Margaret Kelly, No. 70 Goerck-street—a woman sent out and got three cents' worth of brandy for her.

SENT A BOY.

Owen McGee, No. 308 Grand-street, bought gin in Goerck-street; don't know the number; sent a boy for the gin; was treated to some gin besides.

A BROOKLYNITE.

John Haley, York-street, Brooklyn, don't know where he got his liquor.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IT.

Archibald Wilson, of No. 377 First-avenue, drank brandy, but does not know on what avenue, nor where he obtained it; knows nothing at all of the matter.

FIVE OR SIX GLASSES.

Hugh Keegan, of No. 390 Seventh-avenue, drank five or six glasses of brandy and gin; don't know the place where he got it.

### The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn.

The number of inebriates arrested in Brooklyn every day by the police is truly marvelous. This is not owing to any increase in the use of intoxicating liquors, but the officers are specially charged to arrest all such persons, and they find them in abundance.

The following persons were brought before Alderman Ramsey, charged with being drunk and disorderly: John Fabin, Mary Godfrey, Isabella Stanchel, Frederick Evarts, and Susannah Gallagan. They were all fined $10, and in default of payment, to be committed to the Penitentiary.

Peter McMarra was brought before Justice Jacobs on the charge of being drunk. He was fined $10.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES FOR THE ALLEGED SEIZURE OF LIQUORS—JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANTS.

Before Justice Palmer.

*James Ainsley vs. George Hall, E. Jacobs, and J. Hunt.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants, for the alleged illegal seizure of the plaintiff's property, which consisted of liquors, and the holding of the same from him. The defendants are George Hall, Mayor, E. Jacobs, Justice of the Peace, and J. Hunt, Assistant Captain of the Fifth District Police. The warrant was issued on the 11th of July, on which day the liquors were seized, and remain in the hands of the authorities.

N. F. O'Brien, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff; J. W. Winslow, Esq., and Richards, Esq., appeared for the defendants.

The counsel for defense put in the following plea:

Defendants deny the constitutional existence of the Court, and object to the said J. E. Palmer exercising jurisdiction in this matter on the grounds:

1. That J. E. Palmer, now assuming to act as Justice of the Peace in this action in the city of Brooklyn, never was elected to said office in pursuance of the constitution and laws of this State.

2. That the act of April 12, 1855, relating to Justices in the late city of Williamsburg, does not refer nor apply to J. E. Palmer.

3. Should [illegible], or any part thereof, does not refer to and apply to said Palmer, so as to confer jurisdiction upon him, then the same is unconstitutional, and null and void.

The Court overruling these objections, the defendant, G. Hall, answering, denies each and every allegation of the complaint.

The defendant, J. Hunt, denies that the property mentioned in said complaint belonged at the time of the alleged detention, taking and seizing, to the plaintiff herein.

The defendant, Hunt, further says that the seizing and detention, as set forth in said complaint, was in pursuance of, and authorized and justified by the provision of the Act of April 9, 1855, entitled An Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime.

The defendant, Jacobs, enters the same denial.

The following Jury were then empanneled: Nathaniel Hunt, James B. Miller, John Hunt, Jasper [illegible], J. C. Gender, and George H. Barnes.

Counselor O'Brien opened the case for the plaintiff.

*A. R. Ward*, sworn: I know the plaintiff and defendants in this action; I was requested by the plaintiff, on the 11th of July last, to go to his place; I was near his place; was also present when the defendant Hunt seized the property.

*Cross-examined*—When Mr. Hunt came there I was there; Mr. J. Russell was present and he broke the door in; I had previously seen Mr. Russell there for the last two or three weeks; saw him different times while passing by.

*J. D. Hunt*, the defendant, sworn: I know the parties in this suit; I seized the plaintiff's liquor on the 11th of July last; I was directed by Captain [illegible] to serve the process by which I took the goods; after I had seized them, the Mayor and Justice [illegible] told me it was my duty to remove them; I seized them on the 11th, and took them away on the 12th; I had conversation with Jacobs and Hall on the morning of the 12th; they pointed out my duty; did not see the Mayor but once; the Mayor said [illegible] I had a right to take them, and I did.

*Cross-examined*—I had a warrant signed by Justice Jacobs, to seize the goods; I understood the Mayor that it was my duty under the law; that as I had gone part of the way, I should finish it; I asked the Mayor for a written order; he said he could not give it; after the seizure I returned the warrant to Justice Jacobs; that is my return. (The witness was then questioned as to the quality of the liquor, and whether he considered it intoxicating, and he replied he did.) Mr. Russell was in possession when I took the property.

*Mr. Gleason* called: I know the plaintiff and one of the defendants, Mr. Hunt; I sold different kinds of liquor to the plaintiff, amounting in all to $150; I bought it as imported, and sold it as the same to the best of my knowledge it was imported.

*Cross-examined*—I sold the liquors that were seized to Mr. Ainsley, on the 1st of May, and received the money for them; I know John Russell; I was present when a contract was made between Russell and Ainsley concerning the liquors that have been seized; the contract was made *on the 1st of July*; Mr. Russell bought the stock and fixtures for $150; Mr. Russell gave Mr. Ainsley two notes for $75 each, one payable in five and the other in three months; the notes were drawn in Mr. Ainsley's favor, and endorsed by me as security; the contract was made *in my place*; I live on the opposite corner; Mr. Russell took possession *on the 3d of July*; I saw him from the 3d to the 11th in the place; I saw him on the morning of the 11th; he had possession then.

*Direct resumed*—Russell was to pay $10 each week until the notes were paid, the first payment [illegible] to be made on the second Monday after the sale; if he failed to make the payment the contract was to be broken; I told Ainsley I was sorry I had signed the notes; Mr. Ainsley then gave me back the notes; this was after the seizure was made; I had demanded the notes before the seizure.

The plaintiff's counsel here rested the case.

Mr. Winslow moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the plaintiff had not complied to the [illegible] clause of the sixteenth section of the Prohibitory Law.

The Justice decided that the search and seizure clause of the Prohibitory Law was unconstitutional and null and void, and denied the motion to non-suit under that clause.

Mr. Richardson then moved for judgment in favor of the defendants, on the ground that the property seized was not in the possession of the plaintiff when seized, neither was it owned by him.

The Justice gave a judgment in favor of defendants, without giving the case to the Jury, and the case was dismissed.

### Orange County Liquor Case.

*Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.*

GOSHEN, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

If Juries are actually determined and fore-doomed to disagree, how in the name of the Liquor Law will you make them do otherwise? In this locality, people agree not to agree. And so, the case of The People vs. Martin L. Thompson, of which I wrote you a few days ago, yet hangs by the eyelids, greatly to the chagrin of the Carson League and its supporters and disciples.

A third and a fourth trial of this curious case have been held. A *fifth* is ordered to take place on Monday; and so it goes. The trouble seems to be that some steady-minded gentleman, fresh from the plow and hay-rake, and probably disgusted with the imperative nature of that command which compels him to leave all manner of things and betake himself to a [illegible] hearing of the law, comes to the Jury box, on these [illegible] occasions, with his mind very severely "made up." The natural result is a disagreement; the only variation to be noticed being in the different ways that successive Juries stand. The first one had only one man in the negative; the next had two; No. 3, ditto; No. 4, even,—(or "nip and tuck," as the Hoosier said of the dog and the wolf.) So Judge, Jury and spectators have knocked away the props for a day or two, by way of reaching a breathing time, and the lumbering craft that won't permit itself to be launched, slides back upon a soft and muddy bed of uncertainty. A safe deliverance to it.

By some, it was considered nearly impossible for a Jury to disagree, who heard so attentively as this last one did, the excellent argument of our District Attorney, Mr. WINFIELD. The Attorney made his first appearance on the Liquor stage in connection with this case, and argued the prosecution for two hours. He cited the opinions delivered from the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the power of the States to prohibit sales in certain cases, and urged upon the Jury the importance of some kind of a verdict, in order that the case might arrive at definite conclusions. But they wouldn't hear, and the thing has to be done over again; the [illegible] out doors has had time to wash her Sunday dress before being called upon for the fifth time to state exactly how drunk she was; the [illegible] (I suppose) every day, and so goes ready to pay the bill of costs that the lawyers are rolling up against him, in case he is floored; citizens get suddenly into back ways, to elude that very sharp constable, who will get [illegible] "short" of jurymen; farmers are known to swear occasionally because their hay is neglected, and grain spoiled; and your correspondent stands ready to see the fun, if there is any to be had, in connection with circumstances which naturally make a stir in a country village, and which, in this case, have turned us all upside down in Goshen. Yours, [illegible]

### First Arrest Under the Maine Law in Dutchess County.

NORTHEAST, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 2, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The first arrests under the Prohibitory Law in this town were made a day or two since. Two men by the name of [illegible] were discovered by Officer FRENCH in a state of extreme inebriety, whereupon he arrested and took them before Justice WAKEMAN, who examined and fined them $10 each, but [illegible] were sent to the County Jail for ten days each.

The Justice, I understand, has issued his warrant for the arrest of the seller of the "imported," a [illegible] in the town of [illegible].

For two days past the weather has been very fine, and large quantities of grain have been secured, though [illegible] damaged state.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1855.

[illegible] JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] prepared to execute all kinds of Printing [illegible] ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE, [illegible] Merchants who desire [illegible] Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant [illegible] upon reasonable terms.

Orders left at this office will be promptly attended to.

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## A Touch of Tyranny.

Judge KANE, it will be remembered, of his own will and motion, committed PASSMORE WILLIAMSON to jail in Philadelphia a few days since, for *contempt* of Court, in not obeying its order to produce Col. WHEELER's slaves. Application was made to Chief Justice LEWIS for a writ of *habeas corpus*, that the validity and legality of this commitment might be tested. The Chief Justice, in a decision which will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES, *refused the writ*, on the ground that one Court cannot interfere with the action of another in cases of contempt. Even granting, says Judge LEWIS, "that the District Judge made an improper use of the writ, that he erred in deciding that the prisoner refused to answer it, that he also erred in the construction of the answer that was given, and that he otherwise *violated the rights* of the prisoner, *it is not in my power to reverse his decision.* * * The respect which we claim for our own adjudications we cheerfully extend to those of other Courts, within their respective jurisdictions."

It seems, therefore, that Court etiquette, sustained by law, forbids one Judge from interfering with the action of another in cases of contempt. Judge KANE declared Mr. WILLIAMSON guilty of contempt, and sent him to prison therefor—without trial, without testimony, without argument, without process of any kind except his own decree. It would seem to be in accordance with Equity, and especially with the spirit of our institutions, that such summary and arbitrary action should be subject to a revision, in order that no injustice might be done through personal malice or official ignorance and presumption. But this, it seems, cannot be done. The dignity and self-respect of the Courts render it impossible. Judicial etiquette will not allow it. And a long catalogue of decisions is cited to show that this is according to law.

We think it quite likely;—but if it be so, the law ought instantly to be reformed,—for it clothes every Judge in every Court, which has authority enough to punish contempts, with an absolute and arbitrary power of inflicting punishment without regard to law and without appeal. Such a power is liable to the greatest abuse. Last Winter one of the Judges of our Marine Court attempted, by its exercise, to punish the Editor of the TIMES for a paragraph which did not embody his own estimate of his own conduct;—and upon the principles of Judge LEWIS' decision,—and in accordance with the law we have no doubt,—he could have kept us in jail *ad libitum*, under the false pretence that we had been guilty of contempt. The same thing may happen to any other person, and in any other Court. The power is one which no Court in the country ought to possess. It is monstrous that the writ of *habeas corpus*, which is never suspended except in the extremest cases, which exists as a perpetual palladium for personal liberty, should be made thus subordinate to the etiquette of the Bench.

We trust some Judge may be found in Philadelphia who is not too fastidious to give Mr. WILLIAMSON's case a chance to be reviewed by some less prejudiced Court than that of Judge KANE. Indeed, if the Judge himself were quite sure of the propriety of his course, we do not see how he could reasonably and creditably object to such a rehearing.

## Settling Disputes.

At the opening of the recent session of the Kansas Legislature, a Committee was appointed on Contested Elections. The second day after their appointment the Committee reported that they had received a large bundle of papers from the Governor in regard to the elections in several districts, *but they had not opened it*:

> "They had also concluded not to examine the persons elected at the May election, and holding seats by authority of the Governor's certificates, *as they had determined before they came here how to dispose of this matter.* They would therefore recommend that all persons elected at the first election of March 31, in Kansas, whether in the opinion of the Governor they were elected legally or illegally, should be entitled to their seats, and that all those elected at the second election should *retire.* This report was adopted; and the members holding Free State principles were expelled without trial or examination."

This is a short and easy method of settling difficult questions. The Kansas legislators are, at all events, entitled to the credit of open, straightforward boldness in the consummation of their schemes. The same thing is probably done constantly in Congress and other legislative bodies,—but not quite so openly. It is undoubtedly determined long beforehand "how to dispose" of all embarrassing questions; and those who agree with the majority in sentiment, are generally predestinated to keep their seats, and all others are doomed to retire. Still, there is a kind of formality observed in such cases, for the sake of appearances. Testimony is sometimes taken,—the bundles of documents are usually opened and occasionally read. But the Kansas law-makers look upon all this as a very needless and stupid piece of old fogyism, which they discard.

## Lord John's Successor.

Next to Ireland, the Colonies have been the worst governed portion of the British Empire. From time immemorial, the Minister of the day appears to have followed *Dogberry's* plan of putting "the most desartless man" at the head of Colonial affairs. As there has been a vacancy just now, caused by Lord JOHN RUSSELL's having resigned the Colonial Secretaryship—as a well-bred dog walks *down stairs* and out of the street door, when he sees preparations on foot for throwing him out of the window—it may not be uninteresting to run through the list of those who have held that office within living memory, and show how ill-fitted and how little prepared its occupants have been to perform the responsible duties which are involved in the government of England's outside possessions.

In 1768, when one of the two Secretaries of State resigned, two were appointed in his place, one of whom was destined to take charge of the British possessions in America. When the United States became an independent nation, this Colonial Secretaryship was abolished by act of Parliament, its duties being delegated, *ad interim*, to the Home Secretary. In 1794, when PITT had plunged England into that Continental war, which in twenty years added £600,000,000 to her National Debt, Viscount MELVILLE, (better known as HENRY DUNDAS, the three-bottle companion of PITT,) was made Secretary of State for War, to which office, in 1801, the Colonial business was transferred. From that time until 1854, when the Department of War was separated from the Colonial, the two remained united. In 1816, at the close of the war, Mr. TIERNEY, a leader of the Opposition, endeavored to have this third Secretaryship abolished, (so as to have only the Home and the Foreign,) but his motion was resisted and negatived by the Commons, on the ground that, though the war was over, the Colonial business was sufficiently important and extensive to require the undivided attention of a distinct officer.

The salary of the Colonial Secretary is £5,000 per annum—the same, in fact, which the Premier receives as First Lord of the Treasury. But the patronage is immense, and the office therefore has generally been sought for, with greedy anxiety, by noblemen and commoners who have a long string of needy and dependent relations, too proud to work but not too proud to quarter themselves upon the public purse. Every Colonial office, the salary of which exceeds £100 a year, (all under that mark being in the gift of the Governor of Colonies,) is at the disposal of the Colonial Secretary, as well as every clerk and officer in the head office in England. Now, considering that there are forty-four distinct Colonial Governorships, and that the aggregate payments *to the Governors alone* make a total of £124,406 per annum, some idea may be formed of the great value (in a family point of view) of the Colonial Secretary's patronage. The annual allowance to the Governors of Canada, Ceylon and the Mauritius is £7,000 to each; Hong-Kong and Jamaica, £6,000 each; Gibraltar, the Cape, Vancouver's Island, British Guiana and New South Wales, £5,000 each; Malta and the Ionian Islands, £4,500 each; the Windward Islands and Van Dieman's Land, £4,000 each; Trinidad £3,500; New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Leeward Isles, £3,000; and so, in a descending scale, to Montserrat and Nevis the salary of each of which is £500 a year. Taking all the collateral and inferior offices into consideration, it may safely be calculated that the whole patronage of the Colonial Secretary is not less than £400,000 a year. No wonder, then, at the vast numbers of Greys, Elliotts and Russells who live comfortably in Colonial clover.

Since 1801, a majority of the Colonial Secretaries have been noblemen of high rank and scanty means—Lords Hobart, Camden, Castlereagh, Liverpool, Bathurst, Goderich, Stanley, Monteagle, Aberdeen, Glenelg, Normanby, Russell, Stanley, Grey and Newcastle, against Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Huskisson, Sir George Murray, Sir John Pakington, Sir George Grey and Mr. Gladstone. Of the whole of these, only one man had the slightest previous knowledge of the Colonies. That was the Marquis of NORMANBY, who had been Governor of Jamaica for some eighteen months. Lord JOHN RUSSELL took the office in January, 1840, retaining it until the break up of the Melbourne Ministry in September, 1841, merely stepping into it from the Home Office, by exchanging with Lord NORMANBY. When he resumed office, lately, (while on his way to Vienna,) its duties were performed by proxy.

We need not say a word as to the vast importance of her Colonies to England, and the immense responsibility attached, as a necessary consequence, to the one individual who, from his office in London, has to superintend the different Governments of these forty-four dependencies. Heretofore, that person has usually been appointed, on account of the fitness of the place (with its profits and pickings, and patronage,) for him, rather than on account of his fitness for the place. CASTLEREAGH had been Irish Minister, WYNDHAM, War Secretary; LIVERPOOL, Lord of the Treasury; BATHURST, a Red-Tapist; GODERICH, a broken-down Finance Minister; HUSKISSON, a mere wordy political economist; MURRAY, a soldier; STANLEY, Irish Secretary; MONTEAGLE, a clerk; ABERDEEN, a Foreign Minister; GLENELG, a nominal Irish secretary; PAKINGTON, a country gentleman; GREY, a Premier's son—his cousin, a *briefless barrister*; GLADSTONE, a writer of polemical treatises; NEWCASTLE, a poor Duke; and Lord JOHN, a political Jack-of-all-trades. Of twenty-one persons who have occupied that office during the present century, only one—NORMANBY—knew, or had adequate means of knowing anything about the British Colonies.

In December, 1852, when poor Lord ABERDEEN formed his Cabinet, he pleased a large mass of politicians and commercial men, by inviting Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH to join him. "Here," said they, "will be the right man in the right place. Here is MOLESWORTH, with twenty years' Parliamentary experience, who has devoted himself, publicly and privately, to the consideration of Colonial administration,—a man whom the Colonies have recognized as their warmest and best informed friend and advocate,—a man who has written newspaper articles, pamphlets, books upon our condition, our requirements, our rights. He will be the best Colonial Minister we ever had, and his administration will equitably adjust all the differences between us and the Mother country."

No doubt Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH was the man best qualified for the office. But Lord ABERDEEN had to conciliate the Peelites, so, when he put letter-opening GRAHAM in the Admiralty, and hair-splitting GLADSTONE in the Treasury, and elegant HERBERT in the War Office, there still was the Duke of NEWCASTLE, who wanted high station and large salary—so they put *him* over the Colonies, and sent MOLESWORTH to the Woods and Forests. Now, it happened that NEWCASTLE, a "Know-Nothing" on Colonial matters, knew a great deal about the said Woods and Forests, having been their Chief Commissioner, in PEEL's time, for some years. We doubt whether, to this hour, MOLESWORTH has got any but the slightest information respecting the department he was set over. But a Duke, (though a needy one,) wanted the office, so, the *best* man had to go to the wall. It is wholly untrue, as stated in a City paper yesterday, that MOLESWORTH ever "held office under Lord DERBY," or that he is "an old Colonial Secretary." He never was in office until December, 1852, and consequently could not have been a worse or "a better officer than Lord JOHN RUSSELL."

Lord PALMERSTON has done the right thing at last—and, in this case, what is right will also be popular. There was an apprehension that, sensitively jealous as he is of dictation or suggestion, Lord PALMERSTON would not have moved Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH from the Woods and Forests. He has done so, and Sir WILLIAM is now Secretary of State for the Colonies.

## The New Ministers.

The English journals mention the probability of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH's being appointed Colonel Secretary, and of his being succeeded as Chief Commander of Woods and Forests by Sir BENJAMIN HALL, now President of the Board, whose vacated office would be given to Sir JOHN SHELLEY. Our readers may desire to know the public antecedents of these personages.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL is a Welshman, born in 1801. He inherited large landed estates in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, from his father, who had represented the former County in Parliament. At the age of 21 he married Miss WADDINGTON, a Welsh heiress. He sat in Parliament from 1831 to 1837 for Monmouth boroughs, (Monmouth, Newport, and Usk,) and, since 1837, has represented the London borough of Marylebone. He has always professed ultra-liberal opinions, (supporting the ballot, and extension of the suffrage, and opposing centralization and the union of Church and State,) but has always contrived to support a liberal Ministry. His reward was, first being created a Baronet, and next being appointed President of the Board of Health, in August, 1854, when he was also sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, which enables him to prefix the distinctive "Right Honorable" to his title and name. Sir BENJAMIN, who is a precise, well-looking, well-dressed gentleman, has some fluency as a public speaker, and is said to be a methodical man of business. He would gain nothing, in a pecuniary way, by stepping from the Board of Health to the office of the Woods and Forests, (the salary in each case being £2,000 per annum,) but the Ministry would find his a safe appointment, as the electors of Marylebone would certainly re-elect him, and, though he might not have a seat in the Cabinet, as MOLESWORTH has, his own gain would be additional patronage, to be distributed among "the free and independent electors" of Marylebone, and an additional claim on the Government for the Coronet, which, it is believed, he anxiously desires to obtain.

Sir JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, who entered Parliament in 1852, for Westminster, as colleague of Sir DE LACY EVANS—beating Lord MAIDSTONE and Mr. CONINGHAM—is the seventh baronet of his line, and claims the ancient barony of Sudely, in abeyance since 1336, as representative of one of the coheirs. He was born in 1808, inherited large estates from his father, and obtained further property by an advantageous marriage with Miss KNIGHT, of Salop. He professes very liberal principles—the ballot, extension of the suffrage, triennial parliaments, and anti-church endowments. It is not probable that his reëlection for Westminster would be opposed, (in the present uncertainty as to a dissolution of Parliament,) and thus, by appointing two liberal baronets, representing metropolitan boroughs, Lord PALMERSTON would actually continue the system of giving high office to members of the aristocracy, while he would appear to have introduced democratic men into his Government.

☞ Ex-Senator CRITTENDEN made a speech at Frankfort, Ky., on the 24th ult., according to the *Commonwealth*, in support of the American party. Judging from the outline of it, which is all that is published, he does not concur with all the sentiments of that party, but coöperates with it in its leading measures.

## A Consumptive Hospital.

Although our benevolent institutions are every day extending, there are still some vacancies which it would be pleasant to see speedily filled up. Among our foremost wants in this line is the need of an establishment for the treatment of Consumptive patients. We have, it is true, one general, and several special institutions, that receive patients of all classes—but the latter are, of course, limited by the diseases they treat, and the former inadequately supplies the want we allude to from its miscellaneous character. We have no great hospital for the reception of consumptive patients.

The nature of Consumption requires a treatment which can rarely be properly supplied in establishments devoted to the cure of miscellaneous diseases. The large cities in Europe have long since recognized the necessity of such institutions—and Paris, London, Vienna, and other capitals, all possess hospitals entirely devoted to the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The consumptive patient needs more than any other, perhaps, a tender care and incessant watchfulness. Those only who have watched by the bed of such, can estimate the amount of vigilance and attention which the sufferer requires. That this cannot be yielded in a hospital crowded with hundreds of patients, all of whose diseases need a different system of treatment, is very evident, and therefore is it that a hospital devoted exclusively to the cure of pulmonary diseases is so much needed.

A bill incorporating such an institution was passed by the State Senate at its last session, but failed in the Assembly for lack of time. We take it for granted the effort to secure the organization of such a hospital will be renewed at the next session of the Legislature, and trust it may be more successful.

There are two classes of patients who will have cause to rejoice when this most needful establishment begins to operate. First and most numerous are that class, who, while needing exquisite care and delicate treatment, yet lack the means to afford such in their own homes. Every one must have seen cases in which the prescriptions of physicians for their poor consumptive patients were, although medically needful, a cruel mockery of the empty purse and the naked garret. What agony to the poor sewing girl, whose stooping toil, and air-less life end in the hacking cough, the flushed cheek, and the lungs decaying day by day—what agony for her to be ordered three glasses of the best port wine daily—generous food, succulent meats, cessation from labor, and such like impossible luxuries. She, who, after a whole day of toil, earns perhaps three or four shillings, and whose knowledge of fresh meat is limited to the sights and odors seen and tasted through the door or window of a cheap eating-house.

Her purse empty, her attic cold, her clothing scanty, and Death hovering over her, fanning her with his chilly wings—in such a plight what a blessing to be enabled to retreat into the Consumptive Hospital, where nourishing food, warm clothing and careful nurses would either avert her impending fate, or at least soften the hardships of an early and poverty-stricken death!

Then there is a better class of patients, whose means would afford a remuneration for the comforts yielded, and whose money would go towards supporting the expenses of the gratis dispensation to such as the poor seamstress. Many a poor bachelor, dying in his lonely boarding-house, dependent for attention on the kindness of his bachelor friends, and at the mercy of stupid servants and mercenary boarding-house keepers—to many such the Consumptive Hospital would indeed be a blessing. There they might, for a moderate weekly sum, obtain everything they could, and much that they could not, be certain of obtaining even in a home. They would suffer no such agony as the neglected invalid suffers, and there is none so terribly acute; they would be watched and tended—helped back into life, or led easily to their inevitable end. In this City and its vicinity, where the awful malady of Consumption is so prevalent, such an institution as we advocate is imperiously demanded. It is monstrous, that in a capital of such importance there should be no such establishment.

## Settled.

The question is settled at last. DANIEL ULLMANN was born in Wilmington. He is not a Hindoo, and never was. He never was in Calcutta; and any entry made in any album or elsewhere, by himself or anybody else, implying the contrary, is a vile aspersion upon his character, which he will resent so long as he has breath. Such is the purport of a very flowery passage in a very flowery oration, which he delivered on the Fourth of July at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware. The following is part of the language which he used on that occasion:

> "An attempt has been made to rob me of my birth-right. Because more than one hundred and twenty thousand of the freemen of the great State of New-York—the most powerful in the Union—saw fit to cast their suffrages for me—a native of one of the smaller States in the Union—as their candidate for the Chief-Magistracy of that State,—calumnies
>
> 'Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks In Vallombrosa,'
>
> were showered on my devoted head. Venerable men! Fathers! Mothers! Sons and Daughters of Delaware! I appeal to you,—that you may decide whether I shall be subjected to this gross wrong. Am I not a Delawarian? Am I not an American? I now stand almost in sight of the graves of my father and my mother—descendants of a long line of French Huguenots. I see many in this assembly who knew them well. They can bear testimony that, in their lives they were upright, and in their deaths they were honored. They now sleep the sleep of the righteous and the pure, and I, their offspring, this day stand before you, men of Delaware, to defend their memories and to vindicate myself. *I was born in this city of Wilmington, and all the falsifiers since the days of Ananias and Sapphira, cannot change the fact.*"

The solemn and eloquent emphasis of Mr. ULLMANN's appeal, must silence cavil. His words will carry conviction throughout the Empire State. The fathers and mothers and other venerable people of the little State of Delaware need n't trouble themselves to put Mr. ULLMANN's case straight. He won't be denied his birthright, nor his birthplace again. The people of New York will never again give his enemies such provocation as that which he says drew this awful calumny on his "devoted head." His case is settled.

## The Astor Library.

We have received the following notification, with a request that we would give it an insertion in the DAILY TIMES:

> The Trustees of the Astor Library are much concerned to find that complaints have been made to the public that visitors to the Library have not received every desired attention. They have made such examination into the matter as the case required, and the public may rest assured of their constant effort to carry out the intention of the founder of the Library, in making it a free and open resort, where visitors of both sexes and of every class and condition would find certain of the most attentive and obliging treatment. They well know the diffidence and sensitiveness of the studious, and how easily they may be disconcerted in their researches by any want of cheerful civility on the part of librarians. Any failure in this respect on the part of the attendants, if made known to the Superintendent or to any of the Trustees, will be immediately inquired into and corrected.
>
> Various arrangements for the convenience of visitors are yet in contemplation, and it is the hope of the Trustees to render the Library, every day, more and more useful and attractive. By order of the Trustees.
>
> WASHINGTON IRVING, President.
>
> NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

We insert this Card with pleasure, partly because it gives us assurance that complaints of mismanagement on the part of subordinates do not pass wholly unheeded by the Trustees, but mainly because it encourages the hope that this great Library may yet be made as useful to the scholars and students of our City, as its munificent founder designed it should be.

We must be excused, however, for being somewhat skeptical as to some of the statements which the Card of the Trustees contains. It asserts that they "have made such examination into the matter *as the case required.*" We doubt this very much. We have published six or eight letters, from as many different persons, all of them known to us by name, and some of them personally, each making specific complaint of neglect and discourtesy on the part of attendants in the Library. We had permission in several cases to give the names of the writers as witnesses, to any one authorized and disposed to make inquiry into the facts of the case. They were names entitled to respect—even from the Trustees of the Astor Library. One would suppose that if an examination were to be instituted into the ground of these complaints, at least the names of the parties making them would be desired. Without this, certainly, no such inquiry could be made "as the case required."

Yet, so far as we are aware, the Trustees have not made the slightest effort to investigate the truth of these complaints. They have certainly not applied to us for the names of our informants,—nor have we any reason to believe that they have heard any statement on the subject, except from the very persons of whose conduct complaint is made. Under such circumstances, we can regard the statement quoted from their card as neither more nor less than an attempt to hoodwink and humbug the public, by assurances which are entirely without foundation.

The indirect attempt of the Trustees to throw the blame of these complaints upon the "diffidence and sensitiveness of the studious," seems to us particularly unjust. If they had taken the trouble to ascertain who the complainants are, they would have seen how little ground there is for such a subterfuge.

While we accept gratefully the assurance of the Trustees, that all possible attention will be paid to the convenience of visitors, we confess to a suspicion that their card is intended to screen their subordinates, and quiet public complaint, rather than to remedy abuses and remove just causes of censure. We hope the event may prove that we are mistaken.

## Kansas.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, whose letter we publish in another column, expresses the belief, formed after careful inquiry, that the opponents of Slavery in Kansas are one-quarter more numerous than its advocates. He represents the state of feeling as one of intense excitement,—the Missouri Pro-Slavery men being determined to keep possession of the Territory at all hazards, and the Free-Soil men being equally resolute in resisting them. He says the latter are organizing military companies for self-defence, and anticipates bloodshed as the result of these collisions.

## Fusion.

It will be seen by a letter from our Rochester correspondent, that there has been a *fusion* of the Know-Somethings of this State, with the Utica branch of the Know-Nothings—upon a common platform. The resolutions adopted express very strong hostility to Slavery, and determination never to consent to any party alliances which shall tend to extend or strengthen it in this country. A resolution was also adopted in favor of the Prohibitory law.

☞ Kansas is likely to make rapid progress towards liberalizing the criminal law. A bill has been recommended by the Council, providing that enticing a slave from his master shall be grand larceny, and punished by *death*. If grand larceny is thus put on a par with murder, what will be done for burglary? If all kinds of grand larceny were punishable by death, the mob of ruffians from Missouri who invaded Kansas at the election, would probably be considerably thinned out.

## Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Pyne & Harrison troupe are attracting fine audiences here. In the extraordinary lull which has overtaken the world of amusement, the English Opera Company have the field entirely to themselves. Last night, the "Bohemian Girl" was repeated to an unusually large audience. Its reception was enthusiastic, and the performance up to the average. A little more care in the orchestra (which was very loose last night) would add to the attraction of these excellent entertainments.

There will be opera to-night.

## The Late Rev. John H. Elliott.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Having seen some account in your valuable paper of the life of the late Rev. JOHN H. ELLIOTT, and noticing some errors in regard to him, I take the liberty of sending you the true particulars of his life. Mr. ELLIOTT was born at Plymouth, England; his father was a colonel in the British army, and died at his country seat while on leave of absence, at the age of 65 years. JOHN H. ELLIOTT came to this country at the age of 12 years and seven months with a sea captain, who was a personal friend of his father. He traveled through the United States for the space of seven months, and then returned to England with his friend; but having a desire for a seafaring life returned to this country, being two years at sea; then at the age of 16 or 17 determined to make this land of liberty his home. The knowledge he gained at this time of the habits and wants of seamen induced him forever after to take the deep interest he manifested in their welfare, by establishing benevolent societies for their benefit. About this time he became acquainted with and married his present wife, Miss MARY CROFT, a young and handsome lady, at the age of about 18 years, by whom he had 12 children, five of whom are now living. Mrs. ELLIOTT is the sister of Mr. JAMES CROFT of New-York, and Captain M. N. CROFT of Brooklyn.

THE JERSEY CITY COURIER.—The first number of the *Daily Courier* made its appearance on the 1st inst. It will, for the present, be issued weekly, until the publishers can make their arrangements for its daily issue.

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

**Contents for Saturday, Aug. 4.**

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH—No. XI.
ONE WEEK LATER NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
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CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance, for single copies; TWENTY copies for TWENTY DOLLARS; TEN copies for TWELVE DOLLARS; FIVE copies for EIGHT DOLLARS, or THREE copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to ONE POST-OFFICE ADDRESS. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently patented "LA BELLE" LOCK, which, from its construction and finish, is powder and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—A medical diet drink manufactured solely by the proprietor at his distillery in Schiedam, in Holland, expressly for medicinal purposes. It is the pure tincture of Juniper. It is distilled from the best barley that can be selected in Europe at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the Aromatic Italian Juniper Berry, whose more virtuous extract is distilled and rectified by its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes concentrated Tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any alcoholic stimulant now in use in the world. It has been submitted to nearly all the first Chemists and Physicians in the United States, who endorse it over their own signatures as one of the great essentials of the materia medica. It is now prescribed with great success in gravel, gout, rheumatism, obstructions of the bladder and kidneys, and for dyspepsia it has no superior.

Grocers and druggists can continue to sell the Schnapps under the new prohibitory liquor law without license; several cases having been so decided by the Courts in this State since the 4th of July. Persons selling must be careful to get the genuine, as the whole country is flooded with imitations. The word Schnapps belongs exclusively to my article; all other is counterfeit and imposition on the public.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole manufacturer and importer, Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York; and No. 25 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS JUST COMPLETED.—Having beaten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced himself. The new machines, just out, run without noise, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that in a given time twice as much work can be done as with the old machines. The immense superiority and economy of these machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE LAST TO RETREAT.—SINCE KNOX HAS opened his new and splendid store, on the corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, he has been besieged with customers, attracted thither by the large and elegant display of hats, caps, &c., which can be seen in his show windows. His Summer styles are unsurpassed for gracefulness and beauty of finish, and no gentleman can consider himself dressed without a genuine KNOX on his head. KNOX'S other store is at No. 533 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—BUYers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the per centage. Hence, in buying Lace Curtains, Cornices and Window Shades of first-class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, the purchaser practices a wise economy, as well as enjoys the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECtures on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the [illegible] of Inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat, open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, disease of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, at great inducements.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence, Pedale, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM of English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS. No. 345 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

AUGUST.—THIS WARM AND SULTRY MONTH, when Ladies leave for the country, they must call at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., and take a supply of Boots and Shoes for themselves and children. At no other store in New-York can better articles be obtained at moderate prices than at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We will offer THIS DAY, our entire stock of Bareges and Printed Muslins at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall Goods. We are also selling [illegible] Collars and Under-handkerchiefs at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

AUG 1855

**Winter's Guest.**

*From Household Words.*

Mourn, O rejoicing heart!
The hours are flying;
Each one some treasure takes,
Each one some blossom breaks,
And leaves it dying;
The chill dark night draws near,
Thy sun will soon depart,
And leave thee sighing;
Then mourn, rejoicing heart,
The hours are flying!

Rejoice, O grieving heart,
The hours fly fast;
With each some sorrow dies,
With each some shadow flies,
Until at last
The red dawn in the east
Bids weary night depart,
And pain is past.
Rejoice, then, grieving heart,
The hours fly fast!

**Frightful Mining Accident.**

*From the Pottsville Journal of Saturday.*

A frightful accident occurred on Tuesday morning at Mr. AGARD's, Belmont Colliery, in this county—the place is better known by the old name of the Five Points. Four persons, two men and two boys, have been taken out of the slope, dead and dreadfully mangled—one more is not likely to live, and six others are seriously injured. It has been, and may be denominated, an explosion of gas; but more properly it was a powder explosion; for the latter did the most injury, though the "fire damp," as it is generally called, exploded first and ignited the powder.

The mining boss, Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS, went into the mines early in the morning as usual, and examined the works carefully before any of the miners were at work. He found "fire" in one of the "breasts" near the face of the gangway. This breast was worked by JAMES SILVERTHORN and son, and was the only part of the mine considered dangerous. Mr. DAVIS met SILVERTHORN and told him twice that his place was full of fire, and that he should not venture in it with a naked lamp until the gas was driven out. Accordingly, SILVERTHORN took the "davy," or safety lamp, and commenced to brush fire out of the breast. But unfortunately several of the miners were seated around the bottom of the breast, in the gangway with their naked lamps, taking their customary "whiff" before commencing work, and near them were between two and three kegs of powder, open and unprotected.

The gas being driven down the shute past the cross-heading, penetrated to the gangway, where the miners were seated, and as might be expected, it took fire from their lamps. But the explosion of gas would have been trifling, in comparison to the amount of damage done, had not the powder, which was in close proximity to the men, also ignited and exploded, crushing and bruising everything in the vicinity, and doing considerable damage to the mines. The effect of the shock was felt at a great distance from the scene, and the mines throughout trembled with the concussion. Coal, rocks and material were hurled with dreadful velocity far out toward the slope. But the damage done to the work, the amount of which cannot yet be fully ascertained, is nothing in comparison to the dreadful loss of life and limb—the horrid sufferings which the fearful accident occasioned.

FREDERICK SAUNDERS and JAMES DEVLIN, the two men who were killed, leave behind them families. The two boys killed were named DAVID MORGAN and ENOCH SILVERTHORN. JAMES SILVERTHORN, the father of ENOCH, is not expected to live—since dead. Some of the other six are severely injured. There are eleven killed and wounded.

It seems that some of the men were badly burned except SILVERTHORN, who was in the midst of the gas when it exploded. The rest were mutilated by the powder, which tore out the props and covered the men in the vicinity with fragments of rock and coal. They were horribly mangled.

**Steamer Kentucky Home Sunk.**

*From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 1.*

On Monday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the new stern-wheel steamer *Kentucky Home*, Capt. GEO. W. REED, bound for Louisville, from Pittsburg, came in collision with the huge Cincinnati and Louisville U. S. Mail steamer *Telegraph, No. 3*, Capt. SAM. HILDRETH, in Sugar Creek Bend, about five miles above Warsaw, Ky., and in less than five minutes went down in twenty feet water. It appears that both steamers were under full headway—the *Telegraph* ascending the Indiana shore, when the *Kentucky Home* rounded the point. Capt. PHILLIPS, the pilot of the *Telegraph*, gave the usual signal by blowing the whistle twice, for starboard, which was properly answered from the other boat. From some unknown cause, however, when within two hundred yards of the *Telegraph*, the *Kentucky Home* suddenly changed her course, making across the *Telegraph's* bows. The engines of the *Telegraph* were immediately reversed, and had made two or three revolutions backward, when her bow struck the *Kentucky Home* on the larboard side, forward the boilers, and directly opposite the hatch, cutting nearly through her, sweeping away the boiler deck, together with her bell, derricks, freight on boiler deck, "nigger" engine, and contents of the bar, and several staterooms.

The officers of the *Telegraph* immediately run out lines and made fast to the wreck, and used every exertion to rescue those on board. In one moment CAPT. HILDRETH and the watchman manned the yawl, to rescue those that might have fallen or leaped overboard from the wreck, while Capt. PHILLIPS very properly ordered the engineers to stop the starboard engine, and examine the wheel, where three men were found clinging to the buckets and saved.

From all accounts there were only two persons drowned—a deck hand and a fireman, who were in the hold of the *Kentucky Home* getting out freight for Madison. They are probably lost, as they were not seen after the accident occurred. The *Telegraph* remained at the wreck two hours, and brought the passengers and crew here, except Capt. REED, and Mr. WILLIAMS, pilot on the *Kentucky Home*, who remained.

The *Kentucky Home* lies near the Indiana shore, sunk to the hurricane deck, and will doubtless prove a total loss. She had on board but few passengers, and one hundred and fifty tons of freight for Louisville. She was built at Pittsburg, by Capt. GEO. M. REED, Clerk JAS. MELLAN, and others, for $17,000, with insurance in that place for $12,000. Capt. REED has been very unfortunate. It will be remembered that, a few months since, the steamer *Forester*, belonging to him, was destroyed by fire at New-Richmond, O.

The only damage sustained by the *Telegraph* was the loss of her jack-staff, and breaking of a few sky-lights.

**Death of a Monomaniac.**

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* announces the death of SILAS LAMSON, so well known as a monomaniac. He died at Shelburne Falls, at the residence of his son, on the 29th, aged 79. He was many years a resident of Sterling, where he was an extensive manufacturer of scythe-snaths, having himself invented the most approved one in use. He there accumulated considerable property, and brought up a large family.

He was at one time united with the Baptist Church; but having adopted peculiar views of religion, and conceived that he had himself a call to preach and teach a new doctrine, he eventually separated from his friends and family, and has for many years been a sort of wanderer. He has resided many years in this city, and, although always harmless has occasionally come under the ban of the law on account of his idiosyncrasies. His long white beard and white dress, and general patriarchal appearance, have marked him as one of the characters of Boston. The correspondent of the *Herald* says: "He came back to reside with his wife and sons about a year ago, after a stay in Boston and other places for several years, and has during that time been *very quiet and laborious*, affording great consolation to his family."

DUELING.—GEORGE D. PRENTICE, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, thus sets forth his opinions on the subject of dueling:

"We scorn and abhor the whole infamous code of duelists. If at our present age we were to allow ourselves to fight a duel with Mr. J. B. CLAY on account of our comments upon his abusive article recently published by us, we should feel as though we had forfeited all claims to mankind's respect and our own. Yet we do not call ourselves non-combatants. If any man feels himself mortally aggrieved at any publication of ours, he knows, whether we accept a challenge from him or not, where to find us, and he may seek us when and how he pleases. We hold ourselves responsible for what we write. If we think we have given any man just cause to seek our life, we will either permit him to take it without resistance, or, criminal as the act may be, obey his call to the field; and, if any recognized gentleman does us so deadly an injury as to make us thirst for his blood and we cannot send him to the gallows, we will summon him to the field—and if, in such a case, the summons be unheeded, we will poise ourselves upon our own will, and seek redress wherever we can find it."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLEARING OUT SALE OF LADIES' SUMMER BOOTS And shoes to make room for new Fall stock, at HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 486 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

☞ We are now Offering the balance of our splendid stock of Summer goods at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Fall importations and manufacture.
Ladies' French gaiters, slippers and ties, also misses' and children's shoes in every style.
Ladies' gaiters from $1 75 to $3.
N. B.—Just received, a new style of ladies' rubber overshoes for those who wear heels.

☞ Dr. James McClintock's Diarrhœa Cordial gives instant relief, and effects a speedy cure of Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and Summer complaints. Prescribed and used with the happiest effects in Cholera Hospitals and prisons in Philadelphia during the dreadful epidemic of 1832. Prepared by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 266 Broadway. Sold by druggists everywhere.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER'S OF EMIGRATION, New-York, July 21, 1855.
☞ The Castle Garden will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August, as the "Emigrant Landing Depot" for the reception and inspection of all emigrants arriving at this port.
BERNARD CASSERLY, Secretary.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. McHARG, & CO., Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

☞ The Largest Bread in the City. MADE FROM NEW FLOUR. TREADWELL'S BAKERY, No. 50 Carmine-st.

## PERSONAL.

WILL "ONE WHO KNOWS," OR "S." please say where a note will reach him. It is of great importance—will write particulars. Address M., at this Office.

## WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable Protestant girls. One is a good cook, also a good washer and ironer, understands the care of milk and butter, is a good baker; the other would act as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; she can cut and fit to please any family, has the best of City and country references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts., in the Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Protestant young man—who can produce unexceptionable references, proving strict moral character, sobriety, &c., from his last place, where he lived for the last eight months—as coachman and to assist in a garden, in a small Protestant family. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call or address by letter for two days at No. 184 Clinton-st., near Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country, or to travel with a lady. Inquire in the dry goods store No. 260 1st av., between 16th and 17th sts., for three days. Good City references can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing, and is a good baker, and is willing to do general housework. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 56 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference. One as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

50 MEN WANTED—Of good address, to engage in a genteel business, where, by the investment of $10, $5 a day can be made. Address a letter, containing three cents or stamp, to JAMES WARNOCK, No 342 Broadway, New-York, and full particulars, with a specimen of the article, will be sent by return mail. Those residing in the City can call.

TALENTED BUSINESS MEN WANTED—In this City, and in all parts of the country, by J. H. COLTON & CO., No. 172 William-st., as agents for a handsome and valuable $3 Book, which cannot be obtained at the bookstores. Each agent will have his district. This is a rare chance.

A MASTER MACHINIST—Of industrious habits, at present waiting for a situation, would like to hear of a chance to superintend the building of some kind of milling, sewing or manufacturing property. Persons owning idle property where water or steam power can be introduced, will find just the man they want by addressing MILLWRIGHT, this office.

DOMESTICS WANTED—In every capacity (male and female,) at the Brooklyn Industrial Institute, No. 206 Fulton-st., under the approval of the Mayor. Sewing is provided for those waiting for situations, to enable them to pay for board. A competent woman is wanted to take charge of the sewers. Wanted immediately, a good nursery girl, cook and chambermaid, and several Protestants for general housework. Mrs. ALLEN, Female Superintendent. F. BROWNE, General Agent.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of Kidder's Gas Regulator and Rights under the Patent. None but thorough and efficient men need apply to
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 283 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, a gentleman competent to take charge of the classical department in a boarding school for boys, a few miles from New-York. The engagement would commence in September next. Address Box 8, Norwalk, Conn.

A YOUNG LADY wishes a situation as teacher of the common and higher English branches and mathematics in some literary institution. Address E. P., Box No. 216, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BOY WANTS A TRADE—17 years old; he would like ship-building or machinist, or any trade in which he would not be required to sit steady; his grandmother would like to place him with a steady, respectable man, as he is an orphan. Further information can be given by calling at No. 224 West 19th-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent boy, from 14 to 16 years old, who resides with his parents, is wanted in a jobbing house; he must be stout and healthy, and willing to devote his time to his business. Good reference required. Salary $50 the first year. None need apply but such as can fully answer the description. Box No. 3,482.

BOY WANTED—13 or 14 years of age. Apply at No. 21 Court-st., Brooklyn, front room, first story, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

MILLINERS.—GOOD TRIMMERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Apply No. 60 Barclay-st., up stairs.

TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted, several Spoon-makers, by WOOD & HUGHES, No. 324 Fulton-st.

## *BOARDING.*

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family. The house and situation very desirable. References unexceptionable. Address during the month of August, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Times* Office.

BOARDING—Wanted by a single gentleman, teacher of music, two small furnished rooms, or one middling sized room, with full or partial board, in a private family, Catholic preferred; location about five minutes' walk from Chatham Square; rent not to exceed $12 or $20 a month. Address TEACHER, Chatham Post-office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, in a family or boarding-house where they would meet with persons of intelligence and refinement. Would not object to a French family. Would be permanent, if suited. Address HERO, *Tribune* Office, stating terms.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, from the 1st of September next, in a private family, residing between 10th and 16th sts., west of and near Broadway. Address, stating terms, location, &c., B. W., box No. 3,123 Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED—In 29th, 30th or 31st sts., near 4th or 6th avs., two or three rooms suitable for a dentist or physician. Address E. V., *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER—Two or three families may be comfortably accommodated with board, or if preferred half or the whole of a large house may be had furnished, with a good vegetable garden, fruit, carriage-house and stable. Inquire of E. UNDERHILL, on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—Persons wishing good accommodation, with splendid country and river scenery and close to depot and steamboat landing, may apply on Warburton-av., near Lamartine-av., to JAMES YOUMANS, or Yonkers Post-Office.

MRS. BARKER—Formerly of East Broadway, now occupying the large five-story house, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, can accommodate a few more single gentlemen or married couple with pleasant rooms, on the most favorable terms; baths, &c.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is a fact, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 286 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 17 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Geared Food Cutter, simple, efficient and durable. Price $8. F. D. GATES, No. [illegible] Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STIRRING ADVENTURE WITH HUMOROUS INCIDENT!
NEW HOPE; OR, THE RESCUE. A TALE OF THE GREAT KANAWHA.

*From the New-York Express.*
It is full of active and even thrilling interest. Its pages are vividly written, and are largely composed of dramatic and characteristic dialogue. In its description of scenery and picturesque adventure, it will be found exceedingly fresh and fascinating.

*From the Boston Atlas.*
This is a spirited and interesting work of fiction, and will please all who fancy vivid and natural pictures of border life. It will be found to be an amusing as well as exciting romance.

*From the Rome Citizen.*
The plot is ingenious, and the story artfully wrought. It contains some very charming pictures of forest and rural life, together with one or two scenes of considerable tragic power.

*From the Ladies' Gazette.*
Here is a fresh, vigorous American book, worth half a dozen of your novels that "have a mission." We have seen nothing so like Cooper, since "The Last of the Mohicans," and yet there is individuality and originality here, which proves it far above imitation, and is a true picture of Western Life without its exaggeration.

Just published in one elegant 12mo. volume. Cloth $1; paper 75 cents. BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

IRVING'S NEW AND GREAT WORK.
In three volumes. $2 a volume. Published exclusively by subscription.
THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.
THE FIRST VOLUME IS NOW READY.
Subscriptions received by the General Agent,
CHARLES T. EVANS,
At his office, No. 37 Gilsey Building, and at Mr. Disturnell's Map Store, No. 197 Broadway.
Agents and Canvassers desirous of engaging in the sale of this national work, must apply to C. T. EVANS, No. 37 Gilsey Building.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIOSSY & CO. No. 1 Nassau-st.

BODENHAMER ON THE PILES, &c.
Will be Published on SATURDAY, August 4,
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on some of the Diseases of the Rectum, Anus and Continuous Textures—giving their Nature, Seat, Causes, Symptoms, Consequences and Prevention; especially addressed to non-medical readers. By W. BODENHAMER, M. D. Second edition, with plates, &c. 8vo. $2.
*From the Southern Literary Advertiser.*
Fathers of families would do well to provide themselves with a copy of this work.
*From the Pittsburg Christian Advocate.*
This is a most valuable work for the non-medical reader.
*From the New-Orleans Delta.*
Hundreds of persons in the West rejoice in the cures of these horrible diseases, effected by the science and skill of Dr. Bodenhamer.
*From Hall's Journal of Health.*
Medically the most critically accurate of any similar publication at home or abroad.

On SATURDAY, August 11.
OLIATTA, and other Poems. By HOWARD H. CALDWELL. J. S. REDFIELD, No 34 Beekman-st.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A new work by Rev. W. K. TWEEDIE, D. D., of Edinburg, author of "Seedtime and Harvest," "A Lamp to the Path," "Glad Tidings," &c., &c.
THE EARLY CHOICE;
A BOOK FOR DAUGHTERS,
foolscap 8vo., beautifully bound, 75c.
The just popularity Dr. TWEEDIE's former writings have attained both in America and England, entitles the above to the attention, especially of daughters, for whom it is more directly intended.
For sale by all Booksellers.
A copy will be forwarded post-paid to any one on receipt of 75c., or gilt edges 85c., from
NELSON & SONS, Publishers, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

SPIRITUALISM!
President Mahan's Great Work on this Subject, Entitled
MODERN MYSTERIES
EXPLAINED AND EXPOSED,
Will be published by us on MONDAY, Aug. 6.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 117 Washington-st., Boston.

## SUMMER RETREATS.

BERNERS HOTEL, BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.
VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains or cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—This well-known Summer resort, fronting Long Island Sound, accessible at all hours of the day by either railroad or steamboat, and within one hour's ride of the city, is open for the season. Excellent fishing and boating, and all the other attractions of a first-class watering place. Southerners especially, will find it adapted to their taste. Applications may be made at No. 164 Fulton-st., or by letter addressed to the proprietors of the Neptune House, New Rochelle, New-York.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive from 80 to 100 boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. His house is large and commodious, and no pains will be spared to make guests comfortable. JACOB THORN. References—E. Harriott, No. 486 Broadway; Tilsworth & Dunn, No. 22 Dey-st.

## REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—S. DRUMMOND would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Apothecary Store to No. 307 Broadway, where he has opened with a new, complete and well-selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. Physicians' prescriptions accurately prepared. A superior quality of Brandy, old Jamaica spirits, pure Wines, &c., constantly on hand for medicinal purposes. S. DRUMMOND, Apothecary, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WALTER LOCKWOOD has returned to his old stand, No. 243 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson, occupied by him for many years previous to the 1st of May last, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers. He has on hand a large and general assortment of goods, and intends to keep his stock replenished with the newest and most desirable styles of goods in the market, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for cash.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Left hanging in the water-closet of Messrs. Clark & Brown, Maiden-lane, a gold patent lever watch, with a black braid guard chain attached. J. L. Moore, maker, No. 7,583. Apply to the owner, MARK BANKS, No. 17 Cedar-st.

$25 REWARD.—Lost at the Carlton House, on Tuesday afternoon, a gold hunting case Cooper WATCH, No. 5,634. The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving the watch at E. RAIT'S, 263 Broadway.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF MOSAIC T. OF H. NO. 1—Are urgently requested to attend the regular weekly meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall No. 187 Bowery, third floor, on important business.
JOHN MURPHY, W. P. R.

## ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,
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| BOOKS, | CIRCULARS, |
| PAMPHLETS, | CARDS, |
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| RECEIPTS, | LABELS, |
| STORE BILLS, | SHOW BILLS. |

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

100 BARRELS ALCOHOL.
For sale by
CHARLES FULLER,
Agent for Manufacturers,
No. 269 Greenwich-st.

WISNER'S PATENT WASH TUB—Is the only machine ever invented which is equally adapted to the use of hotels, restaurants and private families. With this you can wash the finest fabric, as well as the coarsest material, without injuring them. It does away with the boiling process, leaving the clothes equally clean, and saves three-fourths of the time and labor. The price is so low as to place it within the means of every family. Call and examine.
T. A. HEAD, Agent, No. 267 Broadway.
N. B.—Opportunity given to test them.

## DRY GOODS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE,
No. 128 Bowery.

AS THE SEASON ADVANCES, WE REDUCE TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS.
LAWNS, we are selling as low as 6d., very good.
GINGHAMS, at 8d. and 10d. Bareges at 18d.
DOTTED SWISS, very fine, at 2s., for Jaceys, Spencers, Waists and Basques.
MULL, JACONET, STRIPED, CHECKED and FIGURED GOODS for the same purpose.
Some ELEGANT SILKS at 3s. 6d. per yard, worth 7s. to $1.
LUSTEROUS BOILED BLACK SILKS, wide, 6s. to 8s.
SUMMER FLANNELS, 18d.; excellent goods.
All sorts of BOYS' WEAR, of LINEN, COTTON and WOOL.
SUMMER CASSIMERES, at 50c. per yard.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, 33 to 48, worth from $6 50 to $7.
Another Invoice of MADAGASCAR GRASS CLOTH, for Shirts, (the most popular goods ever introduced into the United States.)
FINE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 1s.; Very good do. at 6c.
EMBROIDERED do., at half the cost of Importation.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
As usual, we receive direct from the factories, and retail at wholesale prices.
All goods marked in plain figures. One price and no deviation.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY, No. 128 Bowery.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS!
JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 294 and 295 Broadway,
Solicits the attention of dealers to a new style of exceedingly light and neat
SILK UMBRELLA
of all sizes and colors, particularly adapted to the sun, with Ivory, Wood and Steel Handles.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

## INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY in September. It is the aim of the Instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.
TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College, at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native masters.
REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter, Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New-Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Halleck, and Gerard Halleck, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Lee, Owego, N. Y.; Hon T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.
Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 82 Crown-st.

RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 264 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of sixteen years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and, in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees:
ISAAC FERRIS, President.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.
W. W. C. LAVERIDGE, Secretary.

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| Jacob Harper, | D. A. Keeler, | Geo. M. Clearman, |
| [illegible] Price, | A. B. Holmes, | John Gray, |
| James B. Holmes, | Thos. Williams, Jr., | Benj. W. Clapp, |
| [illegible] Reed, | Eben. Cauldwell, | Samuel Millbank. |

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS informs the parents of his pupils and others who may desire to place their sons under his tuition, that his school will be reopened after the Summer vacation on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at NO. 19 WEST 18th-ST., two doors west of his former residence. The situation is well adapted for the purposes of a private school, by any similar situation in the City, and the instruction is thorough, practical and thorough in all the branches of English, French, Latin, Greek and Mathematical preparation. The school consists of two departments—Classical and Primary—and the number of pupils in each is limited to 25.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.

MISS SPALDING would respectfully inform her friends and the public that the Fall term of her School, Elizabethtown, N. J., will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. For the consideration of $300 per annum, board, with the comforts of a home, together with a thorough training in English, will be furnished to a limited number of pupils. Extra branches at the usual extra prices. Circulars giving more particular information can be obtained at the Bookstore of Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, or by application to the Principal.

A CARD.—Mr. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the [illegible] September next, in the large house No. 43 East 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. PEUGNET, to be had by addressing as above.
ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS BAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 15 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DOREMUS & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss BAINES, at her residence.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 9 8th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Her School circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 66 Wall st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 36 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be in the City after Sept. 8.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This school is pleasantly located in Fair Haven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Number of scholars limited to fifteen. Young ladies, of any age, or boys under 12. A few vacancies to be filled. Next term begins Aug. 29. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Señor VINGUT, Professor of the above language in the New-York University, will commence a new class, for ladies and gentlemen, on MONDAY next, at No. 379 4th-street. A new edition of his Spanish grammar, and the first of the Poesias de Placido, are just out. For sale at No. 739 Broadway.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils, and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL.—No. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

## OILS AND PAINTS.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.—Oil that will burn in a simple lamp
6 evenings, of 4 hours each, or
24 consecutive hours,
Without requiring filling or trimming.
MATTHEW VANDERHOFF, Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 1½c. a pound; White Lead, 7c. do.; Zinc, 8c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents, Machinery Oil, 60 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York. J. H. SMITH.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

| | |
|---|---|
| FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled | $22 |
| BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES | 30 |
| SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case | 55 |
| GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled | 35 |
| GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES | 45 |
| GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases | 35 |
| FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies | 35 |
| FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled | 45 |
| SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes | 115 |
| RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key | 85 |
| REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers | $150 to $300 |
| REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers | 125 to 250 |
| INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses | 75 to 250 |
| SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers | 125 to 200 |
| WATCHES, which run eight days with one winding | 125 to 175 |
| RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches | 100 to 175 |
| GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS | 35 to 55 |
| GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS | 50 to 80 |
| SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS | 14 to 25 |
| SILVER DETACHED LEVERS | 14 to 20 |

SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.
Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF MIGNONETTE.—The Mignonette is a retiring modest little plant. It boasts no stately form or brilliant flower to grace the halls of voluptuous wealth or titled dignity, but it has higher virtues; it has a perfume of etherial loveliness which angels in the spirit land would quaff in joy, and our dear, sweet, lovely, delighting American angels too. The Extract is for them. It is wholesaled by E. TOWNSEND WILLIAMS, No. 318 Pearl-st.; and retailed by T. T. GREEN, No. 388 Broadway.
HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER will, after a time of constant, faithful use, restore the flowing locks, a crown to beauty.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 8th-st., Phil.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

## FOR SALE.

HOUSE TO EXCHANGE—Pleasantly situated in Brooklyn, built in a substantial manner, cost a fancy will trade for a small farm within 50 miles from New-York. For particulars call on C. A. LEVERIDGE, No. 38 Wall-st.

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE—Situated 20 miles from New-York, near a depot, containing 56 acres of best of land, 15 acres of wood. The owner has lived many years on the place, and has had the best of care; being handy for the City; three orchards and variety of fruits; is nicely arranged for a vegetable garden; all kinds of berries. House is large, surrounded by large shade trees. Also, barn, cow-house, granary, wood and wood-house, carriage, &c., perfectly healthy and beautiful; owner about traveling. For particulars call on C. A. LEVERIDGE, No. 38 Wall-st.

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—House brick, and nearly new, 44 by 40 feet; basement and cellar; five rooms on first floor; six rooms and closets on second floor; attics, well, cistern, brick stable, &c.; lot about an acre, well stocked with choice fruit trees; stands on an elevation commanding an extensive view of river, vale and mountain; two hours by railroad from the City; eight or ten minutes' walk from the depot. Part of the price may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire at store No. 236 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad, at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 2½ hours from New-York City. Said buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 32 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 200 fruit and ornamental trees, with 26 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS N. HULSE, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 103 West 26th-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

COTTAGE HOUSES AND SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.—C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 125 Broadway, beg leave to announce that, in addition to their general Real Estate and Auction business, they have organized a department, under direction of a competent and skillful architect, for furnishing plans and specifications, and building cottage houses and elegant suburban residences, at East New-York and Unionville. East New-York adjoins the city of Brooklyn, and is accessible in thirty minutes by railroad. Houses now erected and in process of erection, to cost $750, $1,500, $2,000 and $2,500. Will furnish lots and plots of ground to build houses of any desired plan, on easy terms of payment. For full particulars, apply at the office of C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 125 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—On the east end of Long Island, containing about one hundred acres, accessible by railroad and steamer from New-York. On the premises is a modern and comfortable two-story dwelling house, with orchard, garden, and all necessary accessories; also, numerous and well-arranged farm buildings, all new. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and in beauty of situation and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing, offers attractions seldom to be met with. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. For particulars, apply to LEWIS E. MORRIS & CO., No. 114 Front-st., corner of Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. respectfully announce that, in addition to their regular auction business, they have organized several departments for disposing of real estate by private contract, separate registers being kept for different localities. By this arrangement buyers, whether of country or City property, are furnished with unusual facilities for making their selections.
Parties wishing to sell are invited to furnish descriptions of their property, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office, No. 7 Broad-st. Loans on bond and mortgage negotiated.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A beautiful residence, with two acres ground, on Long Island, 2½ miles from Peck slip Ferry, accessible by stage every half hour, and Railroad. This is one of the most beautiful locations in the vicinity of New-York, situated on Flushing-avenue; a good dwelling, mostly new, with 11 rooms. The grounds in perfect order, fruit trees in abundance and a large vegetable garden. Very desirable as a residence or for investment. Possession immediately. Apply to C. E. FURMAN, No. 1 Park-row.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of 201 acres, near Glen's Falls, New-York, with valuable water privileges, factory, machinery, two-story brick dwelling, 36 by 32, with addition, 20 by 40 feet; barn, carriage-house, stable, corn and hog-house; fine pond, containing trout, fed by two streams; fruit of every variety—schools, churches, stores, &c., convenient—will be sold a bargain.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 30 Nassau-st.

YACHT FOR SALE.—The handsome and well built pleasure Yacht ULTRA, her tackle, apparel and furniture, now lying at Hoboken. She is about 100 tons burden, schooner-rigged and well found in every particular, making her a very desirable pleasure yacht. She can be seen on application to DANIEL McMILLEN on board. She will be sold very low. Apply to JAMES M. STARK, 49 Wall-st.

## HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to buy, for cash, a dwelling house, in a respectable neighborhood, situated between Broome and 20th sts., and Hudson and Broadway; willing to pay from $4,000 to $6,000. Please state price and location. Address D. P. W., *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A well furnished house, with modern improvements, in or near East Broadway, above Pike, and below Gouverneur sts. To be occupied immediately by a small family. Address Box No. 1,887 Post-Office.

## TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two-story brick dwelling-house No. 15 Walker-st., would be leased for manufacturing purposes to a very desirable tenant. Lot is 107 by 25 feet. Apply to J. D. HINSSE, No. 43 John-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE TO RENT.—One of the three new three-story brick houses, on Washington near Gates-av. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The desirable cottage house No. 290 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. It will be put in complete order for a good tenant. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, No. 329 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET FURNISHED—Until 1st May next. A house on Brooklyn Heights, within a few minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. Rent $800. Address Box No. 3 283 Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 280 Washington-st., N. Y.

TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE TO LET—In 4th-st., near Washington-square. Has bath, range, gas, &c. Possession on or before the 1st September. Address H. M. HUMPHREY, Bank of New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling part of house No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. The apartments consist of three entire floors, all recently put in perfect condition. Croton and gas in the house. Inquire of BACON & RAVEN, No. 135 Grand-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story of a house in Spring-st., near Sullivan-st., containing five rooms, will be rented low to a small family. Possession given immediately. Apply in the store 158 Spring-st.

TWO FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSES TO LET—New and finished in good style, on 53d-st., between 11th-av. and North River; have a fine view of the river from the front and rear; will be let at a very low rent. Each will accommodate two small families. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, No. 12 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE.—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground corner of Lexington-av. and 58th-st. Apply to W. C. KERR, No. 97 6th-av.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 22d st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 322 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 182 Cliff-st.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of
LAND WARRANTS,
IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
N. B. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 38 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1812, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

## MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THIEVING!
Who steal's one's purse steals trash;
But counterfeiting names
Is worse than robbery of cash,
And castigation claims.
In buying LYON'S Powder look
First at the wrapper; mark it well,
Unless his name is there, be sure,
The article 's "a sell."

DEPOT FOR LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS for insects, rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, From reliable information received from the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth in Virginia, this Department is advised that the Yellow Fever now prevails in both of these ports. Be it therefore known to all men, that by virtue of the power in me vested, and by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Commissioners of Health of this port, I, ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor of the City of New-York, do issue this my Proclamation, declaring said ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia, as Infected Places, and all vessels arriving from said places to be subjected to Quarantine. This proclamation to have full force and effect till the 1st day of September, 1855.
Given under my hand and seal, at the Mayor's Office, in our said City, New-York, July 28th, 1855.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Acting Mayor.

ICE.—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE RACHEL will make her first appearance on THE 1st OF SEPTEMBER, at the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, New-York.
General Office, No. 45 Wall-st., room No. 28.

THE CHARMED GIRL AND SNAKE,
From Gilmanton, N. H., can be seen at the
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, NO. 663 BROADWAY,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, COMMENCING AUGUST 2.
Between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRAND OPERA NIGHT—The PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY, FRIDAY, Aug. 3, 1855.
CROWN DIAMONDS.
Miss L. Pyne ............ Caterina
In which she will introduce
RHODE'S CELEBRATED AIR AND VARIATIONS.
Don Henrique ............ Mr. W. Harrison
In which he will introduce the song of
OH! WHISPER WHAT THOU FEELEST.
Rebolledo ...... Mr. Borrani | Diana ...... Miss Pyne
Sebastian ...... Mr. Holman | Mayor ...... [illegible]
SATURDAY—The Pyne and Harrison Company in the DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
MONDAY—First night of the Grand Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA.
TUESDAY—Mr. BURTON in Comedy and Farce.
Tickets ............ Fifty Cents
Private Boxes ............ Five Dollars
Orchestra Seats ............ One Dollar
Box office open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF WHITE'S ORIGINAL SERENADERS. AFTERNOON AND EVENING, FRIDAY, Aug. 3. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Overtures, Minstrelsy, &c. After which the diverting piece of the BLOOMER PROMENADE. Evening at 8 o'clock, the VIRGINIA CUPID. The BEARDED INFANT, with its mother; THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten 12½ cents.
BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY.—$20,000 expended in premiums to and for portraits of the handsomest ladies in America. (Circulars to be had at the Museum.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet, its diameter 30 feet, or nearly 100 in circumference. The Paintings, Statuary, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 8 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half-price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—From Buckley's Opera House, No. 539 Broadway—Are now on their return to the City, where they reopen on or about the 20th of August. They perform in Watertown on the 1st and 2d of August, and open in Albany with their Grand Burlesque Operas on the 6th of August, after which they visit some of the Eastern Cities.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$4,000.—A splendid Manufacturing Business, without competition and affording over 400 per cent. profit, with a valuable $3,000 contract, will be sold for $4,000, which on examination will be found to be a truly unparalleled bargain. Apply to THOMAS & STREET, No. 244 Pine-st., New-York.

$2,000 FOR $800.—A Straw Hat and Bonnet Manufacturing business, with a building and improvement which costs $1,500; business been established six years, worth $[illegible]; lease of the premises $[illegible]; $300; will be sacrificed, as the owner is out of health. Further particulars inquire at No. 69 6th-av.

$3,800 WANTED—With a good business man, to embark in a business of fair profits, in this City. Any one wishing to engage will address, and a line through the Post-Office. J. LEWIS.

$1,000.—PARTNER WANTED—To take an interest in a manufacturing business, with the above amount of cash. A profitable business done for cash. For further particulars call at WM. CAMPBELL & CO.'S, No. 24 Beekman-st.

$400.—FOR SALE—One-half of a Book and Newspaper Business; has been established a long time, and is doing a good trade. For further particulars, address LEXICON, *Times* Office.

$250.—FOR SALE CHEAP—The stock, fixtures and good will of a corner drinking saloon, doing a first-rate business. Apply at No. 58 Duane-st., two doors from Broadway, of Mr. H. SETLER.

JEWELRY STORE FOR SALE—With fixtures, good will and lease, in a good location and well established—a rare chance for a practical man, as the jobbing will pay the expenses. Apply on the premises, No. 221 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—A drug salesman, having a valuable cash and six months' trade, wishes a situation in a first-class house, from the 1st of September. Address HENRY, *Times* office.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS FOR SALE—With all necessary fixtures, well located for doing an extensive business. Address J. G. CONRAD, Ithaca, N. Y.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style and firm of W. H. BLASHFIELD & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, either party signing in liquidation.
(Signed,) W. H. BLASHFIELD,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855. CHAUNCEY CLARK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of BLASHFIELD, CLARK & CO., for the purpose of transacting the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing business at the store No. 50 Liberty-st.—New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.
(Signed) W. H. BLASHFIELD,
CHAUNCEY CLARK,
ERIE L. HALL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of TAPPEN, WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
EAST BROOKLYN, July 31, 1855.
CHARLES B. TAPPEN,
CHARLES D. WEBB,
CHARLES S. TAPPEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WEBB & TAPPEN, and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by TAPPEN, WEBB & CO.
CHAS. D. WEBB,
EAST BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855. CHAS. S. TAPPEN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of R. ROBINSON & CO., No. 234 Bleecker-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities of the late firm will be settled by WILLIAM J. DAVISON, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
ROBT. ROBINSON,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855. WILLIAM J. DAVISON.

London, July 1, 1855.
MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.
T. WIGGIN & CO.

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid as.
THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.
The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE for ROOFING purposes in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.
They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:
JOHN BRODIE, No. 497 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 438 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.
Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 200 West 19th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms Nos. 423 & 425 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Wareroom to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZELTON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in tone and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

STEAM GAUGES.—CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase and use of Steam Gauges made by A. Schmidt & Co., No. 29 Broadway-st., New-York; said Gauges being an infringement of Bourdon's Patent, owned by the undersigned. Any person who either makes, vends, or uses any Steam Gauge, infringing our patents, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
American Steam Gauge Co.,
E. H. MOORE, Superintendent,
Successor to E. H. ASHCROFT.
Boston, No. 4 Charlestown-st., July 14, 1855.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 207 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPER.

AD PATREM [illegible] OF R. A. PROCTOR.

[illegible] Henry MCCOLLY, [illegible] in verse.

Pater, mihi [illegible] nomen,
Indica polverolentia,
Dum [illegible] vivis;
Vobis vollis [illegible] plus—
Pulvis plus tollis vobis,
Et [illegible] vias nobis.

Potens, insignes omnes quantos,
Quos divisores nobis,
Cum [illegible] omnibus,
[illegible] tu [illegible],
Sit tennis [illegible] pensis vobis—
Vias aperiatis nobis.

Potens, Potens, observemus
Per [illegible] pensantes hamus,
Per symposium, per rhedas,
Et in [illegible] [illegible],
Et quicquid aliud est vobis—
Spargitote vias nobis.

Pulvere fortum est pro certa,
Mercris olim [illegible]—
Ne sinetis [illegible],
Ut non quique personas,
Pulvere [illegible] vobis,
Viae aperiatis nobis.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

GAMBIA; OR, ADVENTURES ON THE MOSQUITO SHORE. By [illegible] A. Baird. With Sixty Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 388. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The name on the title page we take to be a nom de plume. The man who uses it can write, and write very well, too. He is a clever artist, also. We often do we come across a man who has such mastery of pen and pencil as this—Baird. We shall be greatly mistaken if this volume does not become the most popular book of travels of the day. The style is lucid and sparkling. The narrative never flags into dullness. The incidents are vivid, without exaggeration. The interest never flags. The characters introduced become acquaintances and friends. In a word, it is an admirable book, and the publishers, in the superior manner in which they have produced it, have done it every justice.

What is it all about? The author tells us, at starting, that he is "a poor-devil artist," who whiled away for a month at Kingston, Jamaica,—that, being rather hard-up, he paid his tavern bill by painting the portrait of his ebony landlady, who gave him £10 over and above said "little account,"—and that, with £50 more which he happened to possess, he set out in a little schooner, commanded by a retired Captain Potts, bound for Bluefields, the capital of the "Kingdom of Mosquito." There was an Indian boy, named Antonio, who acted as guide, an mysterious and interesting being. But a heavy storm, the schooner is wrecked, captain and mate drowned, and author, Antonio, and a negro barely saved. They commenced a sort of Robinson Crusoe life on the coral cay (in the sea of the Antilles,) which received them,—live on turtles' eggs, hide the turtles for their shells, and finally are rescued by a turtle schooner, which carries them to Bluefields, they managing to sell the shells for $[illegible]. The negro leaves the author, but Antonio clings to him—Antonio, whose history, "a wild and wonderful tale," the author promises one day to lay before the world. Antonio being of "regal blood, the son and Lieutenant of Chicken Pat, one of the last and bravest of the chiefs of Yucatan, who lost his life under the very walls of Merida, in the last unsuccessful rising of the aborigines; and I think it is to add that the fatal bullet which slew the hope of the Indians, was fired from the rifle of an American mercenary!"

The book then narrates adventures in Bluefields—an "imperial city" of the rudest possible wooden huts—and his interview with tiny, William Clarence, the Mosquito King! After that his journeyings along the coast, with occasional discursive visits to the interior, are faithfully recorded, concluding with his promise to accompany Antonio Chuy, "once the mild-eyed Indian boy, but now the dreaded chieftain and victorious leader of all warlike tribes of Yucatan," even to the Lake of the Itzacs. We see in this promise and abrupt conclusion, the prospect of another book, and sincerely hope we anticipate truly, because this is the best book of adventure we have read for, many a long day—the romance of reality, and the reality of romance.

Instead of extracting an account of some of the adventures by which the author was so often imperiled, our specimen brick shall be a

MARRIAGE AMONG THE TOWKAS INDIANS.

"Among all these Indians, polygamy is an exception, while among the Sambos it is the rule. The instances are few in which a man has more than one wife, and in these cases the eldest is not only the head of the family, but exercises a strict supervision over the others. The betrothals are made at an very early age, by the parents, and the unfledged children are married in a corresponding manner, so that one unacquainted with the practice then always point out the various mates. These marks consist of little bands of colored cotton, worn either on the arm, above the elbow, or on the leg, below the knee, which are varied in color and number, so that no two combinations in the village shall be the same. The combinations are made by the old men, who take care that there shall be no mistakes. The bands are replaced from time to time, as they become worn and faded. Both boys and girls also wear a necklace of variously-colored shells or beads, to which one is added yearly. When the necklace of the boy contains ten beads or shells, he is called *mekasat*, a word signifying three things, viz., ten, all the fingers, and half-a-man. When they number twenty, he is called *ell*, a word which also signifies three things, viz., twenty, both fingers and toes, and a man. And he is then effectively regarded as a man. Should his affianced, by that time, have reached the age of fifteen, the marriage ceremony takes place without delay.

As I have said, a sleek young Towka was called upon to add the final bead to his string, and take upon himself the obligations of manhood, during my stay at the village. The event had been anticipated by the preparation of a canoe full of *pinolo*-*chicha*, mixed with crushed plaintains, and a little honey, which had been fermenting to the entire disgust of my nostrils, from the date of my arrival. The day was observed as a general holiday. Early in the morning all the men of the village assembled, and with their knives carefully removed every blade of grass which had grown up inside of a circle, perhaps a hundred feet in diameter, situated in the very centre of the village, and indicated by a succession of stones sunk in the ground. The earth was then trampled smooth and hard, after which they proceeded to erect a little hut in the very centre of the circular area, above a large flat stone which was permanently planted there. This hut was made conical, and perfectly close, except an opening at the top, and another at one side, toward the east, which was temporarily closed with a net, woven of palm-bark. I looked in without hinderance and saw, piled up on the stone, a quantity of the dry twigs of the cocal tree, covered with the gum of the same. The canoe full of liquor was dragged up to the edge of the circle, and liberally covered with small white calabashes, of the size of an ordinary coffee-cup.

As soon, promptly, all the people of the village herded, without order, to the hut of the bridegroom's father. I joined the crowd. We found the "happy swain" seated in his best, sitting demurely upon a bundle of articles, closely wrapped in a mat. The old man, to whom I have referred, formed in a line in front of him, and the eldest made him a short address. When he had finished the next followed, until each had had his say. The bridegroom then got up quietly, shouldered the bundle, and, preceded by the old man, and followed by his friends, marched off to the hut of the prospective bride. He put down his load before the closed door, and seated himself upon it in silence. The fellow stationed at the door, which was partly opened upon the women, who asked him what he wanted, to which he made some reply which did not appear to be satisfactory, when the door was shut in his face, and he took his seat beside his son. One of the old men then tapped with pestle

But the old woman was obtuse. The bridegroom's father tried it again, but the she-dragon would not open the door. The old men then seemed to hold a council, at the end of which a couple of drums (made, as I have already explained, by stretching a raw skin over a section of the hollow tree,) and some rude flutes were sent for. The latter were made of pieces of bamboo, and were shaped somewhat like flageolets, each having a mouth piece, and four stops. The sound was dull and monotonous, although not wholly unmusical.

Certain musicians now appeared, and at once commenced playing on these instruments, breaking out, at long intervals, in a kind of supplicatory chant. After an hour or more of this soothing and rather sleepy kind of music, the inexorable door opened a little, and one of the female inmates glanced out with much affected timidity. Hereupon the musicians redoubled their efforts, and the bridegroom hastened to unroll his bundle. It contained a variety of articles supposed to be acceptable to the parents of the girl. There was, among other things, a machete, no inconsiderable present, when it is understood that the cost of one is generally a large dey, which it requires months of toil to fashion from the rough trunk of the gigantic ceiba. A string of gay glass beads was also produced from the bundle. All these articles were handed in to the women one by one, by the father of the groom. With every present the door opened wider and wider, until the mat was presented, when it was turned back to its utmost, revealing the bride arrayed in her "prettiest," seated on a crickery, at the remotest corner of the hut. The dragons affected to be shocked in examining the presents, when the bridegroom, watching his opportunity, dashed into the hut, to the apparent utter horror and dismay of the women; and, grasping the girl by the waist, shouldered her like a sack, and started off at a trot for the mystic circle, in the centre of the village. The women pursued, as if to overtake him and rescue the girl, uttering cries for help, while all the crowd hoddied after. But the youth was too fast for them; he reached the ring, and lifting the veil of the hut, disappeared within it. The women could not pass the circle, and all stopped short at its edge, and set up a chorus of despairing shrieks, while the men all gathered within the charmed ring, where they squatted themselves, row on row, facing outward. The old men alone remained standing, and a bit of lighted pine having meanwhile been brought, one of them approached the hut, lifted the mat, and handing in the fire, made a brief speech to the inmates. A few seconds after an aromatic smoke curled up from the opening in the top of the little hut, from which I infer that the copal had been set on fire. What else happened, I am sure I do not know!

When they saw the smoke, the old women grew silent and expectant; but, by-and-by, when it subsided, they became suddenly gay, and "went in strong" for the festivities, which, up to this time, I must confess, I had thought rather slow. But here I may explain, that although the bridegroom has no choice in the selection of his wife, yet if he have reason for doing so, he may, while the copal is burning, take her in his arms, and cast her outside of the circle, in the open day, before the entire people, and thus rid himself of her forever. But in this case, the matter is carefully investigated by the old men, and woe betide the wretch who, by this public act, has impeached a girl wrongfully! Woe equally betide the girl who is proved to have been "put away" for good reasons. If, however, the copal burns out quietly, the groom is supposed to be satisfied, and the marriage is complete.

The copal, in this instance, burned out in the most satisfactory manner, and then the drums and flutes struck up a most energetic air, the music of which consisted of about eight notes, repeated with different degrees of rapidity, by way of giving variety to the melody. The men all kept their places, while I was installed in a seat of honor beside the old men. The women, who, as I have said, could not come within the circle, now commenced filling the calabashes from the canoe, and passing them to the squatting men, commencing with the ancients and the "distinguished guests"—for Antonio and my Power were included in our party. There was nothing said, but the women displayed the greatest activity in filling the emptied calabashes. I soon discovered that everybody was deliberately and in cold blood getting up of what Captain Drummer called the "big drunk!" That was part of the performance of the day, and the Indians went at it in the most orderly and expeditious manner. They wasted no time in coyish preliminaries—a practice which might be followed in more civilized countries, to the great economy, not only of time, but of the vinous. It was not from the love of the drink that the Towkas imbibed, I can well believe, for their *chicha* was bad to look at, and worse to taste.

With the fourth round of the calabashes, an occasional shout betrayed the effect of the *chicha* upon some of the weaker heads. These shouts became more and more frequent, and were sometimes uttered with a savage emphasis, which was rather startling. The musicians, too, became more energetic, and as the sun declined, the excitement rose, until, unable to keep quiet any longer, all hands got up, and joined in a slow swinging step around the circle, beating with their knuckles on the empty calabashes, and joining at intervals in a kind of refrain, at the end of which every man struck the bottom of his calabash against that of his neighbor. Then, as they came round by the canoe, each one dipped his calabash full of the contents. The liquid thus taken up was drunk at a single draught, and then the dance went on, growing more rapid with every dip of the calabash. It got to the stage of a trot, and then a fast pace, and finally into something little short of a gallop, but still in perfect time. The rattling of the calabashes had now grown so rapid, as almost to be continuous, and the motion so involved and quick, that, as I watched it, I felt that kind of giddiness which one often experiences in watching the gliding of a swift current of water. This movement could not be kept up long, even with the aid of *chicha*, and whenever a dancer became exhausted, he would wheel out of line, and throw himself flat on his face on the ground. Finally, every one gave in, except two young fellows, who seemed determined to do, in their way, what other fast young men, in other countries, sometimes undertake to accomplish, viz., drink each other down, or "under the table." They danced and drunk, and were applauded by the women, but were so closely matched that it was impossible to tell which had the best chance of keeping it up longest. In fact, each seemed to despair of the other, and, as if by a common impulse, both threw aside their calabashes, and resolved the contest from a trial of endurance into one of strength, leaping at each other's throats, and fastening their teeth like tigers in each other's flesh.

There was instantly a great uproar, and those of the men who had the ability to stand, clustered around the combatants in a confused mass, shouting at the stretch of their lungs, and evidently, as I thought, regarding it as a "free fight." But there was little damage done, for the old men, though emphatically "tight," had discretion enough to send the women for thongs, with which the pugnacious youths were incontinently bound hand and foot, and dragged close to the hut in the centre, and there left to cool themselves off as they were best able, no one taking the slightest notice of them. "Verily," I ejaculated to myself, "wisdom knoweth no country."

The dance which I have described was resumed from time to time, until it became quite dark, when the women brought a large number of pine splinters, of which the men each took one. These were lighted, and the dancers paced up to the little hut, and each tore off one of the branches of which it was built, finally disclosing the newly-married couple sitting demurely side by side. As soon as the hut was demolished, the groom quietly took his bride on his back—literally "shouldering the responsibility" and marched off to the hut which had previously been built for his accommodation, escorted by the procession of men with torches. This was the final ceremony of the night, although some of the more dissipated youths returned to the canoe, and kept up a drumming, and piping, and dancing, until morning. Next day everybody brought presents of some kind to the newly-married pair, so as to give them a fair start in the world, and enable them to commence life on equal terms with the best in the village.

Of the complete success of this book, we have no doubt. It is amusing as a romance, and, at the same time, has every appearance of being strictly true. Who can the author be?

A work on *The Mineral and Thermal Springs of the United States and Canada*, by Dr. John Bell, which Perry & McMillen, of Philadelphia, have published, comes out in the very nick of time to convey information on a subject very important to Summer tourists. The book is remarkably well written, scientific without being pedantic, and illuminated by many brilliant rays of fine scholarship. Every mineral and thermal spring of the slightest note, in this country and Canada, is noticed and described.

W. H. Rhodes, of Niagara, has just published a *Topographical and Pictorial Guide to Niagara*. It is illustrated with maps and views, and not only describes Niagara and its many mighty wonders, but many places in its vicinity, and also in Canada. It also contains a good deal of information for travelers. It appears accurate and reliable.

*The Young Woman's Book of Health*, by Dr. William A. Alcott, is intended exclusively for the use of females. It contains a good deal of information and advice, clearly told and honestly given; but we recommend those who may read it to rely as little as possible upon book advice, and resort, when occasion demands it, to good medical counsel without delay.

## MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

*Special Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.*

Mexico, Saturday, July 7, 1855.

Señor Don Luis G. de Vidal y Rivas has received the appointment of Minister to the United States of America, and intends leaving here, I am informed, on the 22d instant, for New-Orleans. Whether, under existing circumstances, your Government will consent to receive him, is, I think, a question; your relations with Mexico being at this time suspended. However, the qualifications and antecedents of this person are such, we think, as to justify any Government in refusing to receive him, and to resent it as an insult to the whole community. He is a native of Acapulco, and was formerly a sub-editor and printer of a paper in the city. He married the mother of Mrs. Alteria Serandisima Santa Anna, and by doing such odd jobs as his step-son, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Benemerito de la Patria, Caballero, &c., &c., found for him, he succeeded in being named Minister to the United States, and is now making his preparations to astonish the weak minds of you poor benighted Yankees. By the way, speaking of Mrs. Santa Anna, it appears to be current in some parts of the United States that this lady is a native of that country. This is not so. She is a native of Vera Cruz, where her father was a clerk in a commercial house.

I understand that Mr. Minister Bonilla, in a communication to Gen. Gadsden a few days ago, in relation to the unfortunate Mr. Delgado, gave as a reason for not sending him to New-Orleans by the *Orizaba*, which was at that time in port, that that was the head-quarters of the fillibusteros, and he was not such a fool as to send him where he knew he would be at home.

The truth is, that under the present Government your countrymen have not the slightest security for their persons or property. By Mr. Forsyth's treaty of 1832, it is stipulated that the citizens of the United States should have the same protection and security as the citizens of Mexico; but this treaty was adopted by the people of the United States when at least there was the semblance of law and justice. The state of things is widely different now, there being not even the semblance of either the one or the other, as Mr. Bonilla has asserted Santa Anna is the law maker, the law interpreter, and the law executor, (and he might have added, with great propriety, the law breaker.) His will or whim, or caprice, or whatever you please to call it, is the only law to which this country and its unfortunate inhabitant are subject to.

The case of Dr. Smith, of Texas, is perhaps one of the most outrageous of the many outrages committed by this Government. This gentleman purchased a number of mares and jacks on this side, and after having paid the export duty, and passed his animals to the other side of the river, the territory of the United States, with the knowledge and consent of the Mexican authorities, a party of armed men came over the river, and violently carried them back again, under pretence that the exportation of them was contrary to law. Here you have an innocent man despoiled of his property, the soil of the United States violated, and its authorities insulted and set at defiance.

As I mentioned to you in my previous letter, the relations between this Government and the American legation are suspended. This appears to have been brought, not as people here usually suppose solely on Mr. Delgado's account, but by an accumulation of injuries and outrages committed upon American citizens and interests; even while the American Minister was remonstrating upon the case of Mr. Delgado, Mr. Tanner, an American citizen, was violently seized and thrown into prison, as it were in defiance of the Minister, and although this occurred some three months since, nothing is yet known of the charges against him, nor has he been allowed any communication with any one.

Santiago.

Mexico, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

Eds. Pic: Since the date of my last there has been a very serious outbreak in Puebla, which, owing to its premature discovery, was put down by the Government, and two officers who were engaged in it shot by order of Santa Anna. Owing to the large force which was immediately sent from this city, the movement for the moment has been checked. The papers here have been filled for the past week with rejoicings and exultations at the triumph obtained over the liberal party; but this morning the Governor informs the public in an official communication that the reason for shooting these men and imprisoning others, was that they wished to proclaim Santa Anna Emperor or King. The revolution in the districts of Cordova and Orizaba continues in full force, and private letters from these indicate that the whole country is in arms against the present Administration. Of four hundred men which were sent against these districts from Vera Cruz, two hundred deserted before they had got seven leagues on their journey, and it is more than probable that the remainder "ramosed" before arriving at their journey's end. There is perhaps no section of country upon which the measures of the present Administration have fallen with greater severity than upon the two before mentioned. The chief produce of this section of country was tobacco; but since the new monopoly went into operation they have refused to allow the rancheros to sow any, and also refused to purchase the stock remaining on hand; so that all the farmers who formerly gained a livelihood from the produce of their lands and labor, have been reduced to the greatest misery and want. By a secret decree of the Government all communication and intercourse with these districts has been interdicted under severe penalties.

No news has been received here for more than a fortnight from Monterey, communications with that place, as well as the most of the northern part of the Republic, being entirely cut off.

From the State of Michoacan nothing is positively known; the Secretary of War, Blanco, is at present there in command of the Government troops, but of his movements—beyond an interview which he had with Don Ignacio Comonfort—nothing is known. In this interview, the Secretary asked Mr. Comonfort what they desired, and said that he had instructions from Santa Anna to give them a Constitution, which they themselves might form, and he would pledge himself for Santa Anna's acquiescence. Mr. Comonfort replied, the first condition of any negotiation must be that Santa Anna should be delivered up, to be tried for his treason to his country. Mr. Secretary declining this, Mr. Comonfort told him their interview was at an end. Mr. Blanco has since been recalled with all his force, as it is said, to cover Santa Anna's retreat out of the country.

The new Minister to the United States, and his family, are to leave here to-day for Vera Cruz, under a strong escort, where, it is said, they are to embark on the Government steamer *Iturbide* for their destination. Strong doubts are expressed here whether they intend going to the United States at all. The Minister has received forty thousand dollars for three years' pay and outfit.

The relations between this Government and the United States continue to be suspended. General Gadsden, I am informed, had an interview a few days since with his Alteza Serandisima, in which his Alteza, after endeavoring in vain to make it appear that the suspension of relations was merely the result of private differences between General Gadsden and Mr. Bonilla, agreed to have the offensive and insulting letters of Mr. Bonilla withdrawn, disowning them, and also to name a commission to arrange the difficulties growing out of the outrages committed upon citizens of the United States, all of which, however, with Mexican punctuality, he has left undone. Mr. Bonilla has even had the impudence to circulate a report here that your Government were not satisfied with the conduct of the American Envoy, and had recalled him. Whether the temporizing Cabinet at Washington has given color or reason to any such assertions you can better judge than myself. Of one thing, however, I may be permitted to judge, and express an opinion that the people of the United States will not tamely submit to the violence and outrage which the Government of this country have heaped with an unsparing hand upon their fellow-citizens, and the Ministers and Cabinets will do well to see that the sin of permitting such aggressions be not

post to the representatives of their nation, when reinstating their Chieftain! If the high-spirited and energetic spirits of the American Nation, be not as wealthy and powerful as they expected by the Government at home, it would be well for the people of the United States to know it at once, and know that when necessity or inclination may bring them to this country, that they come with only such resources as may be found in the purse or which old Santa Anna, or his man Bowman, who carefully has stolen everything and everybody coming from the land of liberty.

The balance of the three millions, which were to have been paid to Mexico upon the adjustment of the time of the Gadsden Treaty, has been negotiated by this Government upon terms almost too infamous to record; nearly the whole amount has gone into the insatiable maw of Santa Anna and his satellites. The nation, or rather the Government, only received $200,000, or about 10 per cent of the amount; the remainder was received in the debt of the widows' and orphans' claims against the Government, and which could have been easily purchased at 90 per cent discount, but Santa Anna allowed it at its par value. By this transaction Messrs. Lizardi, Boulle, Escandal & Co. have pocketed the snug little sum of $2,200,000, and this nefarious transaction, it is said here, was perfected and protected by the house of Howland & Aspinwall, of New-York, through their agent here, an Englishman, by the name of Hornedstle.

Dr. Tenner, of whom I made mention in a previous letter, still continues in prison, and the only reply which the U. S. Consul has been able to obtain from the Mexican Minister of Relations is, that he has referred the matter to the competent authorities for their investigation; in the meantime the poor fellow is shut up in the common jail, with all sorts and kinds of malefactors, without knowing why and wherefore; and but for the charity and benevolence of the American Legation, would stand a fair chance of starving to death. Mr. Auguerde Jouan still continues in close confinement, without any prospect of release, until the enormous fraud which they have concocted against the United States, and particularly the inhabitants of San Francisco, shall have been consummated.

The Government is now attempting to job out the Custom House at an annual rent of $9,000,000, upon the condition of an advance of $3,000,000, but I am informed with very small prospect of success. Capitalists have had too many instances of the good faith of Santa Anna to risk so considerable an amount upon no better security than his word; besides which, any one who chooses to look upon the events which are now transpiring, must be convinced that it will be impossible for him to retain his seat much longer. These people are a long suffering one, but when once fairly roused, they have shown clearly that they know how to requite their wrongs, if not to remedy them.

There is to be no Constitution; his *Altera Serenissima*, after having called his Council together, and heard all they had to say upon the subject, pro and con, told them they were a pack of fools and asses, that the country required no Constitution save his will, no guaranties beyond his caprice, and they had better look well after themselves or they might get into a place they could not so easily get out of.

The ceremony of laying the first stone or rail of the new railroad, and "benediction" by the church, (without which it is thought no enterprise can possibly prosper,) was postponed from last Sunday to the coming one, on account, it was said, of the indisposition of Santa Anna; it, however, has been positively announced for next Sunday, Santa Anna or no Santa Anna. The enterprise is progressing with marvelous rapidity for a Mexican undertaking, and I much doubt whether a greater amount could have been done in the United States in the same length of time; it is not thirty days since it was commenced, and they have already completed the station-house, and over 600 yards of road in a very substantial manner. The company, who are gentlemen of enterprise and capital, appear now to have set about their undertaking in good earnest, and I have no doubt, that while all the previous grants for railroads in this country have only been so many speculations of needy, unprincipled adventurers, the present one will be actively and energetically carried out.

## AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

### Character of the Country—Political Movements and Opinions—Civil War Ahead.

*Correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat:*

Cabin of the Sultan,
Tuesday Afternoon, July 24, 1855.

There are three distinct parties in Kansas—the Free State, Abolitionist, and Pro-Slavery parties. The Abolitionists are a mere handful of scattered settlers; but they vote, except the followers of the radical leaders—Messrs. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Parker, who never vote from principle—with the Free State men. The majority of the Free State party adopt the doctrine which Bennett, of the *Herald*, has branded as Sewardism—they cry "leave Slavery alone where it already exists," *but* "no more Slave States." Politicians might howl to all eternity, I believe, and yet be unable to cause uncorrupted human nature to declare that this is either infamous or unjust. But it is a past of Dave Atchison's demagogical programme to represent the opponents of forcible Slavery extension, and his own personal ambitious views, as infamous and anti-Southern fanatics, whom it is the duty of all Constitutionalists to oppose and crush out; and therefore it is that the Free State party in Kansas, the majority of whom are as much opposed to a Northern crusade against Slavery as to a Southern crusade against Freedom, and *a large minority of whom, I am assured, are from Southern States, especially Virginia, Kentucky, and Eastern Missouri*, are universally branded as Abolitionists, or "abolition negro-thieves." Every Free-Soiler that I have met has indignantly denied that a single attempt has been made to decoy slaves from Missouri, or that such a course has ever been thought of. I should think that squatters would have too much to do to attend to their own affairs, without amusing themselves at such a dangerous pastime. But the Missouri regulators are so intensely in earnest that they are ready to believe the most improbable stories without examination, and without the slightest misgivings.

I have heard the Free State party variously estimated as constituting from *one-fourth to five-sevenths* of the qualified voters of the Territory! At the Shawnee Mission its force was estimated—a cheap store sales-fashion—at "the lowest possible rate." In that part of the Territory its numerical strength was certainly very insignificant. The Governor and his private Secretary, I believe were the only Free State men at the Mission. The highest estimate I heard any pro-Slavery man make of the Free State strength was "two-fifths of the entire population." This was given by Mr. Stearns, the gentlemanly but most immensely pro-Slavery proprietor of the Parkville *Southern Democrat*. He added, "two-fifths did not cast their ballots at the last election, but that was not a decisive test of their strength, because a great many of them did not vote." From a collection of facts shown to me by a prominent politician, a resident and one of the first squatters in the Territory, I infer that *the pro-Slavery party is, at least, one fourth less numerous than its opponent*. These facts have not yet been published, but soon will be.

The Free State party support their newspaper organs well; and may justly boast of them. Lawrence, not yet a year old, supports a daily paper! It is not so large as the Missouri *Democrat* to be sure; but it is as manly as the biggest of its brethren anywhere. Each of them has a large State as well as Territorial circulation.

The *Herald of Freedom* (against which the recent motion in the Legislature to prohibit reporters from commenting on the proceedings of the House was directed) has an extensive circulation in the New-England States; and the Kansas *Tribune* has a large subscription from Ohio. The most singular and startling item connected with the Territorial press, however, is to be found in the fact that the Kansas *Free State*, an uncompromising and able *anti-Slavery paper, is chiefly supported by North and South Carolina*—of which States the editor was recently a resident. He is a native of South Carolina, I believe; was educated and reared in that State till the age of manhood; but could never be brought to regard the peculiar institution, as he saw it there, except with feelings of regret and sorrow. It is evident from the extensive circulation of his journal in these far Southern States, that the Carolinas produce some men who do not believe in the divinity of the Calhoun doctrines.

After getting a good guess at the relative strength of the Territorial parties, I resumed my investigations into the natural capabilities of the country. An incautious admission by a violent partisan caused me to suspect a truth that I soon found verified. It is evidently a part of the Atchison programme to lower the Territory in the estimation of the people out of Kansas, in order to create the impression that it is not worth settlement. Every sceptical traveler, without exception, and every disinterested traveler, who had seen the Territory, gave me accounts of it which induce me to believe that Kansas will yet be known as the Paradise Prairie State. Every temporary political interloper I met,

many of them adding, "its only fit for niggers and Indians, anyhow." Yet one of these said that "if the North had not been in such an infernal hurry, Kansas would have been a Free State; but now Missouri would have fit it she had to go into the jaws of hell to get it;" and that as soon as the standing corn was off the ground they would pour into the Territory by thousands." This is the precise language of one man; but several expressed similar sentiments in less profane or exceptable language. Now, if Kansas is the desert they represent her to be, why do these men leave fruitful Missouri for her barren soil?

The objection many of them make to the possibility of the permanent settlement of the rich prairie lands, are rather puerile, to say the least of them. There's not wood enough for fencing, says No. 1. Well, what of it? An impenetrable English hawthorne hedge can be grown in four years, as it has been in Missouri, while wire fences, cheap and portable, can be had by the million yards in New-England or New-York. Every one confesses there is wood enough for ordinary buildings, and that brick, clay, coal, granite, sandstone and limestone are to be found in abundance in every direction. There lies a fruitful virgin prairie soil, the coming mother of ten thousand heavy crops, wanting only men to give plentiful increase.

I have not yet given you any idea of the intense political excitement of the border Missourians. Excitement does not convey a just idea of their feelings, and fanaticism has been too often abused to do so. There is the earnestness which is calm in consequence of its depth and force; it is the earnestness of men ready to fight, preparing for a death-struggle. In America or Europe I never saw anything like it. But on the opposite side of the river, in the Free-Soil sections, I am told, deep has been answered by a profounder deep. *The Free-Soilers are organizing military companies, and are determined to repel armed forces by armed forces at the next election, if the Missourians again attempt to cross the border to vote.* They have been promised, moreover, aid and assistance from the Iowa pioneers.

Several members of both parties expressed their opinions in my hearing that there would be blood spilt yet in Kansas. A pro-Slavery politician said that if the Lawrence people did not take care, they would so enrage the Missourians that they would march upon it and burn it to the ground. All of this, too, is Atchison's work!

Sir, I leave comment to others. I will content myself by concluding my letter, as old Cato would have concluded every letter of his, had he lived in our times and State, by saying:

"I am of opinion that 'Atchison should be destroyed.'"

## The Wheeler Slave Case—Chief Justice Lewis' Opinion.

The following is the decision of Chief Justice Lewis, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on the application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Passmore Williamson, imprisoned by Judge Kane for contempt in not producing Col. Wheeler's slaves in Court:

Lewis, C. J.—This is an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It appears by the copies of the warrants annexed to the petition, that the prisoner is confined for a contempt of the District Court of the United States, as he refusing to answer a writ of *habeas corpus* awarded by that Court against and at the relation of John H. Wheeler.

The counsel of Mr. Williamson very frankly stated, in answer to an interrogatory on the subject, that they did not desire the useless formality of issuing a writ of *habeas corpus*, if, on view of the course of distinctions hitherto, I should be of opinion that the adjudication of the U. S. District Court was conclusive. The *habeas corpus* act does not require the writ to be granted in all cases whatever. Whenever it appears upon the face of the petition, or, which is the same thing, by the detainer annexed to it and forming part of it, that the prisoner is "detained upon legal process, order or warrant for such matter or offence for which by the law the said prisoner is not bailable," the case is excepted out of the act; see Act 18th Feb., 1785, sec. 1. In like manner, where the case has been already heard upon the same evidence by another Court, the act of Assembly does not oblige the Judges to grant a *habeas corpus* for the purpose of rehearing it; although, perhaps, they may deem it expedient so to do in some extraordinary instances. *Ex parte* Lawrence, 6 Bin. 304.

We come, therefore, at once to the cause of detainer. Is it a "legal process, order or warrant for an offence which by law is not bailable?" Mr. Justice Blackstone, in Brass Crosby's case, 3 Wilson, 188, declared that "all Courts are uncontrolled in matters of contempt. The *sole* adjudication of contempts, and the punishment thereof in any manner, belongs *exclusively*, and *without interfering*, to each *respective Court*. Infinite confusion and disorder would follow if Courts could by writ of *habeas corpus* examine and determine the contempts of others. This power to commit results from the first principles of justice; *for* if they have the power to decide they ought to have the power to punish; "if it would consume the time and confusion of every Court of this State should have power to examine the commitments of the other Courts of the State for contempts; so that the judgment and commitment of each respective Court, *as to contempts, must be final and without control*." 3 Wilson, 204. This doctrine was fully recognized by the Court of Common Pleas of England, in the case referred to. It has since been approved of, in numerous other cases, in that country and in this.

In *ex parte* Kearney, 7 Wheaton, 38, it was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in accordance with the decision in Brass Crosby's case, 3 Wilson, 188, that, "when a Court commits a party for contempt, their adjudication is a conviction, and their commitment in consequence is execution." 7 Wheaton, 38, 5 Cond. Rep. 237. In the case last cited, it was also expressly decided, that "a writ of *habeas corpus* was not deemed a proper remedy where a party was committed for contempt by a Court of competent jurisdiction, and that if granted, the Court could not inquire into the cause of commitment." 7 Wheaton, 38. Many authorities to the same effect are cited by Chief Justice Cranch, in Nugent's case. 1 American Law Journal, 111.

But it is alleged that the District Court had no jurisdiction. It does not appear that its jurisdiction was questioned on the hearing before it. The Act of Congress of 24th September, 1789, gives it power to issue "writs of *habeas corpus* which may be necessary for its jurisdiction, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law;" and the same act expressly authorizes the Judge of that Court to grant writs of *habeas corpus* "for the purpose of inquiry into the cause of commitment; provided, that writs of *habeas corpus* shall in no case extend to persons in jail, unless where they are in custody under the authority of the United States or committed for trial before some Court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into Court to testify. Other acts of Congress give the United States Judges jurisdiction in writs of *habeas corpus* in cases therein specified. It does not appear that the writ issued for persons in jail, or in disregard of State process or State authority. It may be that in an action at law, where the judgment of a United States Court is relied on as a justification, the jurisdiction should be affirmatively shown. But in a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by a Judge having no appellate power over the tribunal whose judgment is shown as the cause of detainer, where the jurisdiction of the latter depends upon the existence of certain facts, and no objections to its authority are made on the hearing, the jurisdiction ought to be presumed, as against the party who might have raised the question at the proper time, but failed to do so. It is true that, if the jurisdiction be not alleged in the proceedings, the judgments and decrees of the United States Courts are erroneous, and may, upon writ of error or appeal, be reversed for that cause. But they are not absolute nullities. If other parties who had no opportunity to object to their proceeding, and who would not have writs of error, may disregard them as nullities, it does not follow that the parties themselves may so treat them.—Kempe's lessee vs. Kennedy—5 Cr., 173; Skillern's Ex'r vs. May's Ex'r—6 Cranch, 267; McCormick vs. Sullivan—10 Wheat. 192.

It is alleged that the right of property cannot be determined on *habeas corpus*. It is true that the *habeas corpus* act was not intended to decide rights of property, but the writ *at common law* may be issued to deliver an infant to a parent, or an apprentice to a master. Com. vs. Robinson, 1 B. & R., 25 R. On the same principle, I see no reason why the writ at common law may not be used to deliver a slave from illegal restraint, and to restore him to the custody of his master. But granting, for the purpose of the argument, (which I am far from intimating,) that the District Judge made an improper use of the writ,—that he erred in deciding that the prisoner refused to answer it,—that he also erred in the construction of the answer which was given, and that he otherwise violated the rights of the prisoner, it is certainly not in my power to reverse his decision.

If a writ of *habeas corpus* had issued from a State Court to the United States Marshal, and that Court had adjudicated that the Marshal was guilty of a contempt in refusing to answer it, and had committed him to prison, the District Court of the United States would have no power to reverse that decision, or to release the Marshal from imprisonment. No Court would tolerate such an interference with its judgments. The respect which we claim for our own adjudications, we cheerfully extend to those of other Courts within their respective jurisdictions.

For these reasons the writ of *habeas corpus* is refused.

ELLIS LEWIS.

August 1, 1855.

## List of Patents

*Issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending July 31, 1855—each bearing that date:*

John H. Atwater, of Kalamazoo—For improvement in washing machines.

Nelson Barlow, of Newark—For improved method of feeding planks to planing machines.

Simon Barnhart, of Chillicothe—For fan blower.

Oliver D. Barrett, of Fulton, N. Y.—For improvement in washing machines.

John Erickson, of New-York—For improvement in air engines.

John A. Estes, of Westbrook, Me., and John Richardson, of Portland, Me.—For improved machines for ruling and roping paper.

John L. Elder, of Westbrook, Me., and Ephraim

[illegible]

James Harrison, Jr., of Milwaukee—For improvement in water meters.

James Harrison, Jr., of Milwaukee—For improvement in bowling machines.

Livern Hall, of Charlestown, Mass.—For machine for sewing rattan.

Solon S. Judkins, of Lock Haven, Pa.—For improvement in machine for compressing pulp for boilers and other masses of [illegible].

Jesse Johnson, of Washington, D. C.—For improvement in washing machines.

Fielding H. Kennedy, of Newport, Ky.—For steam-saw manual.

Stephen Moselitz, of Mauch-Chunk, Pa.—For improvement in [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

Fred. Perry, of Newark—For improvement in [illegible] valves for steam engines.

Wm. H. Rhodes, M. D., of Berlin, N. Y.—For improvement in artificial legs.

Wm. Schere, of New-York—For improvement in vacilating beds.

Isaac M. Singer, New-York—For improvement in sewing machines.

Paul Stillman, of New-York—For improvement in water cannon for steam boilers.

Elias C. Salisbury, of New-York—For improvement in excluding dust from railway cars.

Geo. S. Sherwood, of Canaan, N. H.—For improvement in stump and road [illegible].

C. C. Taylor, of Delafield, Wis.—For improved [illegible] for water wheel.

Amos Van Hagan, of Cincinnati—For improvement in [illegible] [illegible].

Norman W. Wheeler, of Cincinnati—For method of operating steam valves. Ante-dated March 1, 1855.

Henry H. Washington, of Brooklyn—For improvement in direct acting hydraulic steam pumps.

Wm. C. Wolf, of Philadelphia—For improvement in writing desks.

Samuel M. Yost, of Connersville, Ind.—For improvement in washing machines.

Lucius N. Bigelow, of Ossa, N. Y.—For improvement in cooking machines.

Samuel A. Briggs, of Providence—For improvement in hot-air furnaces.

John P. Hayes, of Philadelphia—For improvement in ovens. Reissue.

Nathaniel

## AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1855. [illegible] in pursuance of a resolution [illegible] by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible], on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, noon, the following [illegible] of the said Company, unless the instalments [illegible] previously paid, standing in the name of [illegible] who have neglected to make payment of all [illegible] called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating [illegible]:

Two thousand and fifty (2,050) shares held by Messrs. [illegible].

[illegible] and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. A. [illegible].

[illegible] shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, EXTENSION TABLES, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Friday, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 14 Beekman-st., second story, a very large assortment of good rosewood and mahogany household furniture from a family breaking up housekeeping, comprising in part rosewood book cases, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, French mahogany and Gothic bedsteads, spring and chairs, bottom do. sofas, side boards, curled hair mattresses, marble-top parlor, dining-room, bedroom and [illegible] furniture, &c. Also, all the second-hand furniture of a family removing, including every article necessary for housekeeping, cooking and other stoves, china and glassware, dining and extension tables. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., a sorrel horse, seven years old, 16½ hands high, perfectly gentle, sound and kind under saddle, and is kind in all harness. Also, a second-hand buggy, but little used; also, a set of silver mounted harness.

A fine sorrel horse, about 15 hands high, eight years old, sound and kind in all harness, and a good saddle horse. A light Jenny Lind buggy wagon, nearly new and in good order, having been in use but three weeks, made for the present owner by Wood, Tomlinson & Co. Also, a single [illegible] harness, perfectly new, [illegible] double harness in good order. A square box wagon of fashionable build and nearly new.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, will sell at their auction rooms No. 13 [illegible] in continuation, choice articles, which have been on exhibition, from the departments of France and Italy, worthy the attention of artists and painters. The [illegible], drugs, colors, paints, &c. Also, specimens of [illegible] Hats, oiled silk, gelatine, electrotypes, &c. No articles included in these sales but what is genuine and as represented. THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

W. H. [illegible], Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

DAMAGED GOODS, CIGARS, FURNITURE, [illegible] COLLARS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, wooden ware, nails, clocks, [illegible] fixtures, beer pump, counters, teas, raisins, [illegible], oiled silk, [illegible], knives and forks, scissors, [illegible], champagne, smoking and chewing tobacco, &c.

THOS. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, a large stock of the best Gold Jewelry for gentlemen and ladies' wear, of the best makers. A catalogue can be had [illegible] examination. Cash returned any time during the day, if not perfectly satisfied. At 11 o'clock, Furniture, Oil Paintings, &c., of excellent quality and large assortment. Catalogues [illegible]. At 10½ o'clock, stock of Cigars, in lots to suit purchasers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 206 Broadway, corner of [illegible], a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture. Also oil paintings, gilt frame mirrors, china and glass ware, tableautery, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY.—FRIDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of [illegible], a bay horse, about [illegible] years old, kind in all harness, about 15½ hands high; sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for him.

## DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the above line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment is to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August. Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 12 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and be reopened on the 16th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to the 1st Feb., 1855, are requested to hand in the same before until 15th inst., in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates. CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, to the preferred stock of 1855, payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th,) of August next, at their office at Jersey City; and to residents in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARKE & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 8th August, inclusive. L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, July 26, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 16 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855.—INTEREST NOTICE.—All interest falling due 1st August, on the Bonds of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, or of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 26, 1855.

THE INTEREST COUPONS due 1st August, 1855, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on presentation at the office of WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 42 William-st., New-York. D. L. RHODES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 39 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible], payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on and after Tuesday, 7th of August, inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to 7th inst. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS, falling due on the 1st August, 1855, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, No. 13 William-st., New-York. CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons on the Bonds of the Company, falling due August 1, will be paid at the office of the Company, Commercial Buildings, No. 35 Pine-st. By order of the Board. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, (issued in aid of the construction of the above Company,) falling due on the 15th of August, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.

NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 13th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment. E. P. FERRIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Broadway Insurance Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1855.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after Monday 13th August, has been declared by the President and Directors. E. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds due 1st August next, will be paid on and after that date, at the office No. 69 Wall-st. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books closed until that time. AUG. 2, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 12 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling Houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible] Wm. J. Dorman, Thomas [illegible], Samuel Jessup, John S. Reynolds, Daniel S. Taylor, [illegible], George W. Lowrie, Andrew P. Case, [illegible], E. W. Gotterman, J. Wells Wilson, E. H. Himbers, [illegible], David S. Holmes, George Read, James H. Quick.

J. WILSON [illegible], Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

## FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 11 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, | Carlsruhe, | Leipsic, | Pau, |
| Antwerp, | Calcutta, | Madrid, | Rome, |
| Athens, | Canton, | Malta, | Rotterdam, |
| Amsterdam, | Dresden, | Marseilles, | Rio de Janeiro, |
| Berlin, | Dusseldorf, | Milan, | St. Petersburg, |
| Baden-Baden, | Edinburgh, | Moscow, | Strasbourg, |
| Berne, | Florence, | Munich, | Stockholm, |
| Bordeaux, | Frankfort, | Messina, | Smyrna, |
| Bremen, | Genoa, | Mulhouse, | Seville, |
| Boulogne, | Geneva, | Madras, | Shanghai, |
| Brussels, | Gibraltar, | Malta, | Singapore, |
| Bagnéres, | Hamburg, | Manilla, | Sydney, N.S.W. |
| Bombay, | Hague, | Madeira, | Paris, |
| Batavia, | Havre, | Melbourne, | Toulon, |
| Beyrout, | Heidelberg, | Naples, | Trieste, |
| Cairo, | Hong Kong, | Nice, | Venice, |
| Coblentz, | Kandy, Ceylon, | Oporto, | Vevey, |
| Cologne, | Liverpool, | Olmutz, | Vienna, |
| Cadiz, | London, | Paris, | Wiesbaden, |
| Colombo, Ceylon, | Lyons, | Pau, | Warsaw, |
| | Lisbon, | Palermo, | Zurich. |

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA, ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canton, | Shanghai, | Calcutta, |
| Hong Kong, | Bombay, | Madras, |
| Singapore, | | |

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle……………Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich……………Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton, Castlemaine……………Mount Alexander, Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency……………Bendigo, Ovens Agency.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 10 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250,000—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co. and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

FOREIGN OFFICES—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic. H. S. LANSING, Manager.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B. P. KISSAM, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. R. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES:

Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank, National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 28 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained. NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 11 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y. *Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.*

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it. JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.

SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

JOHN C. WESTON & CO.—No. 20 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. P. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

## EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will take place at Glen Cove on FRIDAY, Aug. 3.

The steamer CROTON, W. H. WOOD, master, will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Aug. 3, at 8 A. M., touching at Primes Dock and Whitestone, and will leave her passengers at Glen Cove. Returning on the same day, she will leave Glen Cove at about 6 P. M. for Primes Dock, Whitestone and New-York.

The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE, Captain JOHN GERMAIN, will leave Peck-slip, New-York, Aug. 3, at 9½ o'clock A. M., for Glen Cove, and will arrive there in time for the race. This steamer will touch at Glen Cove, and taking such passengers as may wish to witness the race, will accompany the yachts until 2 o'clock P. M., when she will touch at Glen Cove and return to New-York, arriving there at 3½ P. M.

On the arrival of the CROTON at Glen Cove she will be at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements, and such of her passengers as may wish to attend the race will be taken by the steamer GLEN COVE.

No freight will be taken on these trips.

Fare to Glen Cove 37½ cents.

Fare from Glen Cove on excursion to accompany Yachts 50 cents.

Fare from Glen Cove to New-York 37½ cents.

The steamer CROTON will take passengers from Glen Cove to New-York, Primes Dock and Whitestone on her return at 8 P. M.

AUGUST, 1855.—*The new and splendid steamer* OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown,) and Red Bank, will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st. pier, N. R. first dock above the Erie Railroad depot:

| LEAVES NEW-YORK. | | | LEAVES RED BANK. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday, Aug. 3 | 7½ | A. M. | Friday, Aug. 3 | 12 | M. |
| Saturday, Aug. 4 | 7½ | A. M. | Saturday, Aug. 4 | 11½ | A. M. |
| Do. for Passen. only | 3 | P. M. | Do. for Passen. only | 3½ | P. M. |
| Sunday, Aug. 5 | 8½ | A. M. | Sunday, Aug. 5 | 1½ | P. M. |
| Monday, Aug. 6 | 10 | A. M. | Monday, Aug. 6 | 2 | P. M. |
| Tuesday, Aug. 7 | 11 | A. M. | Tuesday, Aug. 7 | 3 | P. M. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 8 | 12 | M. | Wednesday, Aug. 8 | 4 | P. M. |
| Thursday, Aug. 9 | 12½ | P. M. | Thursday, Aug. 9 | 4½ | P. M. |
| Friday, Aug. 10 | 6½ | A. M. | Friday, Aug. 10 | 3 | P. M. |
| Saturday, Aug. 11 | 2½ | P. M. | Saturday, Aug. 11 | 5 | P. M. |
| Sunday, Aug. 12 | 8 | A. M. | Sunday, Aug. 12 | 3 | P. M. |

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 37½ CENTS.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

| Leave New-York. | | Leave Ocean Port. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, July 31 | 8 A. M. | Tuesday, July 31 | 4 P. M. |
| Wednesday, Aug. 1 | 8 A. M. | Wednesday, Aug. 1 | 5 P. M. |
| Thursday, Aug. 2 | 8 A. M. | Thursday, Aug. 2 | 5 P. M. |
| Friday, Aug. 3 | [illegible] | Friday, Aug. 3 | [illegible] |
| Saturday, Aug. 4 | 1 P. M. | Saturday, Aug. 4 | 6 P. M. |
| Sunday, Aug. 5 | 8 A. M. | Sunday, Aug. 5 | 2 P. M. |
| Monday, Aug. 6 | 3 A. M. | Monday, Aug. 6 | 9 A. M. |
| Monday, Aug. 6 | 3 P. M. | Tuesday, Aug. 7 | 10 A. M. |

Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, August 3, 4 and 5, 1855—Fare 50 cents.—By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot of King-st. at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3, North River, at 8½ A. M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON [illegible], leaves New-York, foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 120 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. 103 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. ROGERS, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st. 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS BY THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, BETWEEN GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK—Fare 50 cents. Leave Brooklyn every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M. Leave Greenport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Company.

WIRE ROPE—Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ¼ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting, stays, &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

## MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (100,000). 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio. DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (*Tribune* Buildings,) and at the Publisher's Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

*Manufactured by* DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 180 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFELIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st. and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, IN QUART BOTTLES.

THE EXPERIENCE OF SIXTEEN YEARS has confirmed and firmly established the reputation of this invaluable medicine as an unfailing remedy for Scrofula, Cutaneous and Biliary disorders. Its curative powers have been severely tested in cases of long standing with such triumphant results as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians. Its popularity has, however, called into existence a host of spurious imitations, and the public are cautioned to ask for SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, as the only remedy upon which entire reliance can be placed. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, *No. 141 William-st., corner of Fulton-st., New-York. Sold* also by druggists generally.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 78 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES—Among the greatest blessings of the age, afford infallible relief in all those peculiar complaints of females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to reëstablish the monthly discharge. $1 per box. Office Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 189 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M.D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 4 to 9 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where their operations [illegible] the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnessed their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, No. [illegible] South Front-st., Philadelphia.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.—The subscriber is prepared to contract for the sale of pippins to be delivered the ensuing Fall. They will be packed in new flat hoop barrels and warranted perfect. Also treble refined pippin vinegar. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, N. Y.

## RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c. &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to commend it to the public.

*SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.*

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 9:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:30, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVES CINCINNATI at 1:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 4 A. M., Xenia at 1:30, Dayton at 3:30, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:30 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 3:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 1:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 5:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:20 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:20 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

NEW ISLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:30 P. M., connecting with steamer BLACKSTONE for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:30 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above. J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford. I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. *Night Express*, at 5:30 P. M., *for Dunkirk and Buffalo.* Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail, Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 2:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD. New Island Route to Newport and Providence *via* New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Providence and Stonington Railroads, to East Greenwich, and thence by boat to Newport, arriving two hours earlier than other lines. Passengers can leave New-York by the 8 A. M. Express Train, and New-Haven at 11:15 A. M. by the New-London line, and arrive at Newport at 6:30, and Providence at 5:30, in the afternoon. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York and New Haven Railroad Ticket Offices. Passengers will call for tickets *via* New-Haven and New-London line. Baggage checked through to Newport and Providence. Fare from New-York to Newport or Providence, $4. RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave *New York from foot of Cortland-st.* at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.

For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

## BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ap7,'54-lawly F

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 6, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

al6 '53-lawlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 6, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMAN'S BANK of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

al6 '53-lawlyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av. corner of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

## FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old, and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of these superior cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

*The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service.* Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | | FROM LIVERPOOL. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, April 18 | 1855 | Saturday, April 21 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, May 2 | 1855 | Saturday, May 5 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, May 16 | 1855 | Saturday, May 19 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, May 30 | 1855 | Saturday, June 2 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, June 13 | 1855 | Saturday, June 16 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, June 27 | 1855 | Saturday, June 30 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, July 11 | 1855 | Saturday, July 14 | 1855 |
| Wednesday, July 25 | 1855 | Saturday, July 28 | 1855 |

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $120; Second Cabin Passage, $65. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston……Wednesday, July 25.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston……Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston……Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston……Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston……Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston……Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

*Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.*

In first cabin, main saloon……$130
In first cabin, lower saloon……110
In second cabin……60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail September 8.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Rock Light*, new. | *Emerald Isle*, new. | *Edward Stanley*, |
| *Albion*, new, | *Cambria*, new, | *Shamrock*, new, |
| *Driver*, new, | *Dreadnaught*, new, | *Queen of Clippers*, n. |
| *Northampton*, new, | *Constellation*, new, | *City of Brooklyn*, n. |
| *Wm. Tapscott*, | *Benjamin Adams*, | *Empire*, |
| *Arctic*, | *Antarctic*, | *Rappahannock*, |
| *Progress*, | *Andrew Foster*, | *Charles Buck*, |
| *St. Louis*, | *Galena*, | *Forest King*, |
| *Chimborazo*, | *Philanthropist*, | *Richard Morse*, |
| *Roberts*, | *Houghton*, | *Glance*, |
| *Kossuth*, | *Continent*, | *Centurion*, |
| *Belton*, | *Consul*, | *Constellation*, |
| *Compromise*, | *New-Hampshire*, | *E. Z.*, |
| *Underwriter*, | *West Point*, | *Adriatic*. |
| *A. Z.*, | *Racer*. | |

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Amazon*, new, | *Southampton*, | *Northumberland*, |
| *Ocean Queen*, | *Frederick Perkins*, | *Palestine*, new, |
| *Devonshire*, | *Margaret Evans*, | *American Eagle*. |

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, *from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.*

Price of passage, first cabin……$120
Price of passage, second cabin……75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. *For freight or passage apply to*

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 LBS. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four Hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad; no Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains; no Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids; no River Fever and Ague; no Cholera on this route—through to California *via* Panama Railroad. *The United States Mail* Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on MONDAY, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship GEORGE LAW, 3,500 tons burden.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship, JOHN L. STEPHENS, 3,000 tons burden. WM. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50.—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship DANIEL WEBSTER, 1,800 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 6, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP JAMESTON.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations, with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on SATURDAY, 4th of August, direct for Richmond without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south *via* Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply *as via Norfolk. Petersburg passengers will be sent up, as* usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Steerage half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

*For Florida*, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $40. Pilatka $35.

FOR RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Richmond, and will leave on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

## EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.'S FREIGHT, PACKAGE, PARCEL AND LETTER EXPRESS to CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS and WEST COAST of SOUTH AMERICA—Office No. 89 Broadway. Our next Express will be dispatched as above, *via* Panama and Nicaragua routes, per Steamers GEORGE LAW and DANIEL WEBSTER, on MONDAY, August 6. Express *via* Panama closes at 1 o'clock, and *via* Nicaragua at 2 o'clock P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Goods shipped in bond.

An express letter-bag will be made up and forwarded in charge of a special Messenger through to destination by each route. Letters must be enclosed in government ten cent envelopes. Rate for single letters 12½ cents each, prepaid. Government envelopes can be procured at our office. FREEMAN & CO., No. 89 Broadway.

## COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $6 50 per ton; and White Ash at $6 [illegible] from yard, No. 86 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $6 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $5 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 570 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane-st., and 28th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 446 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 same is fine and soft, and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses, [illegible] simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturer.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE SHEARS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and Veal, for sale to purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ABNER CROWELL against BENJAMIN ELLISON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 8th day of April, 1855, and for the sum of five hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1854.—Dated July 21, 1855. BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of August, 1855. BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT, No. 24 Wall-st.

au3-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—MARY A. PARKER, by William T. Hedberg, her next friend, against DAVID PARKER.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, DAVID PARKER—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 14th day of July, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Court-st., in said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 13, 1855. INGRAHAM, UNDERHILL & REYNOLDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy13-law6wF

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—Charles Welden against Marion Welden.—To Marion Welden.—Madam: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New-York, at City Hall in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 12, 1855. C. S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy13-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855. JOHN HALSEY, WILLIAM HALSEY, Executors.

ap6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES WALTERS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Esq., No. 3 Front-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 28, 1855. HENRY WALTERS, FREELOVE WALTERS, Executors.

mh23-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND S. WILLETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 28, 1855. ISAAC WILLETT, ARABELLA WILLETT, Administrators.

mh28-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISRAEL WOOD, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators at the residence of Charles Wood, No. [illegible] in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated Feb. 28, 1855. CHARLES WOOD, JONATHAN WOOD, Administrators.

mh2-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SHERMAN C. MALLARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the residence of Henry Brown, No. [illegible] Avenue C., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated March 11, 1855. JUDAH MALLARY, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. DICKSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of P. V. R. STANTON, Esq., No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated June 6, 1855. HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.

je8-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN HOUSTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, No. [illegible] Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 3, 1855. ROBERT S. DIMMON, Administrator.

jy6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS L. ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of C. N. BOVEE, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1855. GEORGE E. POWELL, Administrator.

au3-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 127 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1855. HARRIET PHILLIPS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALIZA SCHENCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 16 Grove-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 27, 1855. STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James G. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, French's Hotel, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1855. JOHN CONTRELL, Administrator.

mh9-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1855. G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

je1-law6mF

## STEAMBOATS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to Bridgehampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridgehampton for $1; Comac, 25 cents. Fare to Northport, [illegible] cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.

On and after July 28, 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. F. [illegible], will leave New-York from Catharine Market slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, stopping at the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 A. M.; Greenport, 8; Orient Point, 9; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 2 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. For further particulars inquire of R. T. DUDLEY, No. [illegible] South st., or of B. P. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Hudson, [illegible], and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at [illegible] o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast. HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. W. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st., every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

## FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 3 to 6 feet; office chairs from 2 to 3 feet; office desks and desk stools, of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. [illegible] [illegible].

H. J. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Wareroom, Nos. 61 and 63 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FITTING UP and furnishing Ward School-Houses Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] in the XIIth Ward, agreeably to the plans and specifications in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., will be received until the [illegible] of August next. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.

JAMES E. STERRA, LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
JOHN MASON, JAMES H. BRENNAN,
WILLIAM CUMMINGS, CHARLES PRESLEY,

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855. Committee.

# New-York Daily Times.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### THE SOFTS.

**The Democratic Republican General Committee—The Atlas Cashiered.**

A regular meeting of the Democratic Republican (Soft-Shell) General Committee was held at Tammany Hall, Thursday evening. Its Chairman, Robert Kelly, presided, and the Secretaries, Messrs. Chancellor and Benedict, were at their posts. The meeting was a protracted one. Stephen M. Drew was chosen a member of the Committee from the Nineteenth Ward, in place of Philip Tobey, removed from the Ward. The election for two Delegates from each Assembly District to the State Convention at Syracuse, was ordered to be held on the 16th of August, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. A proposition to include (as heretofore) the *Sunday Atlas* among the papers in which to publish the call for the holding of the election, was mainly opposed by Col. Ming and others on account of that paper's hostility to the leader of the New-York Democracy, Fernando Wood. Alderman Herrick (Editor of the *Atlas*) replied, defending the course of his paper; but the *Atlas*, after a very long discussion, was ruled out. Nothing else of interest was done at the meeting.

**Wanted—A Mayor.**

"Mayor Wood is looked for in town next Monday." He is needed at home—though we would patiently wait until his health is completely re-established. But he is needed at home—the very minute he has drunk Congress water enough, we entreat him to come home. For, just now, almost every promise that His Honor made in the first flush of enjoyment of the Chief Magistrate's seat is broken and unobserved. He is needed at home to keep them in better repair.

The Sunday Liquor Law which he enforced so well up to the time for the new law to go into effect is now a dead letter—so very dead that it smells bad—(Rev. H. W. Beecher would use a stronger word.)

The Prohibitory law which he so freely promised the friends of Prohibition, (according to Mr. Oliver in the Tabernacle,) that he would enforce, is enforced entirely "over the left." The Mayor Wood of January is wanted in town very much.

Boys, men and girls, stripped to their natural nakedness are bathing every afternoon in the North River close by the stopping places of the steamers; the Captains of the steamers say that they have complained again and again, but nobody stirs a hair to abate the nuisance. Not only is the Mayor out of town, but his Book has gone too, if one may judge from the immunity of all nuisances. A Mayor is badly wanted.

The villainous Peter Funks never so much abounded in Broadway as now. We want a Mayor—a live Mayor, who has a little ballast of deeds to steady his heavy sail of words—one who will be as "Harry Howard was," when in the Assembly, "down on them mocks."

Politics have got into the Police, and, worse yet, Policy-venders themselves have gone in and wear the stars. Gamblers are thicker than August blackberries; whole streets are given over to notorious houses of ill-fame, and their brazen inmates never were more impudent in the thoroughfares. If there is a Mayor at Saratoga that can kick out the politics that have nestled in the Station-house body,—that dare publish the names of the Policy-venders on the Police or give the true history of the new appointees in the Department,—that will send a detachment to seize the gamblers, and hunt out the traitor that forewarns them,—that will publish the promised list of landlords who rent houses for purposes of prostitution, or do one-tenth of what Mayor Wood promised—we want him down here by the first train.

We are not sanguine of the effects of Congress water but if its chalybeates will strengthen weak and faltering knees and purge bad blood of its corruption, we would consent that our Aldermen and Councilmen, too, should go up, at the City's charge, but just now we need a Mayor.

**The Rachel Enthusiasm.**

Rachel stock should go up. The "managing man" is around. Our heart beats quicker in anticipation of the flush of excitement we shall all feel when the divine Rachel arrives—for at the present pace she will be divine by the 15th of next month. Over the stagnant surface of New-York feeling a fine stiff breeze will soon blow; the ripples of interest already begin to form, waves of excitement are swelling; the tide of enthusiasm and a perfect storm of delight will visit us before next month is out. Generally the director of the dramatic storm works in secret, but the good conjuror grants us this time a full view of his operations. Let us profit by them:

No. 49 Wall-street, New-York, Aug. 1.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In answer to your kind queries which I find in your issue of this morning, I beg to state that I am not out of town, that I have never been to Coney Island, and as for being asleep, that the heat prevents me even from enjoying my usual night slumber.

Having thus candidly answered your queries about my whereabouts, I proceed to answer the ones you put regarding Rachel's portraits, busts, fans, fives, &c.

Rachel's busts will soon be "abounding in the shop windows." I have not heard of fans being in preparation. The life of Rachel has been written by an American author whom I had the pleasure to supply with every information in my power. It will soon be published with the illustration of a beautiful likeness of Rachel, taken in Paris by the Photographic process, which Photograph has been transferred upon a steel plate by a process still unknown in this part of the world.

I am sorry I cannot settle your doubts as to which is the best manner of pronouncing the name of Rachel, as I "must ridiculously follow the French," and pronounce a French name after the rules and customs of the French language. If there is any other information which I can give you, I'll be very happy to do so, as

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant. G. N.

"*The man that manages the Press*" on behalf of the *manager of the Rachel Dramatic Company.*

Monsieur G. N. has not definitely informed us, but it is our impression that if the visitors at Newport and Saratoga return to town by the 15th inst., they will be in abundant season to take the tide of enthusiasm at its flow. Readers, pronounce the lady's name *Rash-shell*—that's the way they do in Par-ee.

**A Nuisance.**

By the blessing of Heaven we have been enabled to enjoy good health and spirits throughout the heated term, rainy term and the Summer term in general. Nothing, however, but a clean conscience, an excellent constitution and extraordinary temperance, has enabled us to bear up under one infliction, which, we doubt not, we share with all of our craft. We refer to the reams of stupid stuff sent us in the shape of parodies upon the tables, furnished the press by E. M. That indefatigable croaker of the weather clerk may indeed occasionally draw a conclusion that is not of the highest importance to the world; he may have stated a fact or two, of which a thousand united would not set the world on fire, and yet it is not to be doubted that his observations have a high value, and that he does from the love of it what much money and a profuse affection for science would not tempt others to, even though they appreciate properly the value of such data. Fortunately for the world few of the worthless parodies we speak of have ever enjoyed type, but it is too bad for the editorial fraternity to be obliged to suffer them. We notice an unusual thinning out of the employés of the several editorial rooms of the City, and have suspected that this nuisance has had more to do with it than the flowering of the Ailanthus, or any fancied heat of the weather. Won't Mayor Barker immortalize himself by choking the pestilent fellows?

**Something Rotten, Sure.**

The impression is growing that the Board of Health were right in thinking that there was something on board the *Joseph Walker* case, which would breed a plague if exposed. There is a very bad smell about the whole subject. Even the little of the wreck that has yet been lifted above water, is enough, if not corrected or quickly dissipated, to corrupt the morals of a generation.

**The Snake-Girl in Town.**

The snake-girl of Gilmanton was posted as in town last night. If she is not a bogus article, from this time forth it must be admitted that ours is a great country. If she is the true and original humbug that the denizens of the Literary Emporium have lately basked in the enjoyment of, Barnum *must* be in the enterprise. But it is childish to charm a baby with a black snake and try to cram that down our throats as a curiosity. Let him take something of his size. Teach the anaconda of the Museum to charm the Maine Giantess, and he will do a thing worthy the noble showman who captured the hearts of the British aristocracy and has letters of appreciation from the British Queen.

**The Ocean Telegraph.**

Telegraphic communication between New-York and Newfoundland will soon be completed. The iron cable,—74 miles long, and weighing 400 tons,—to cross the strait between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, has arrived from England, and will in a few days be let down to the bottom of the ocean. The steamship *Calhoun* sailed from this City yesterday, having on board Peter Cooper, the President of the Company, Cyrus W. Field, Prof. Morse, Lieut. Maury, several of the Directors, engineers and others, who go to witness the interesting event.

**American and Foreign Bible Society.**

A regular monthly meeting of the American and Foreign (Baptist) Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Nassau-street, Thursday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Welsh occupied the Chair, and Rev. Dr. Babcock acted as Secretary. The Finance Committee recommended the payment of certain bills, and suggested appropriations for the purchase of Bibles, &c., to be given to churches in different parts of the Union. The recommendations and suggestions were agreed to. An estimate of the amounts needed for the carrying on of the missionary labors of the Society during the next year. Some remarks relative to the progress of the revision and proof-reading of the new edition of the Bible were made, and a large edition of routine business transacted.

**Annual Taxes.**

The Committee on Annual Taxes, of the Board of Supervisors, met yesterday afternoon. Present, Supervisors Kelly, (Chairman,) and Hoffmire.

Statements were received from sundry Corporations, submitting grounds upon which a remission of their taxes was solicited. These affidavits set forth the assets and net profit or loss during the last year of the Corporations, respectively. The Committee stated that in their report they can only be guided by the act of July 21, 1853. When a net profit or clear income has been received equal to five per cent. upon the capital, after deducting the assessed value of their real estate, this amount must be made subject to commutation, and where no profits has been received the assessment must be stricken from the assessment roll. The Committee will thus report upon the papers before them.

**"In the Midst of Life we are in Death."**

The full force of this "oft repeated truth" has seldom, perhaps, been more painfully illustrated than by two brief announcements which appeared in the New-York papers of yesterday. In the morning our journal reported the marriage of a young gentleman named James Neilson to the daughter of Wm. R. Gray, Esq., both of New-York. In the *Post* of last evening an obituary notice appeared, setting forth that James Neilson had departed this life, at the age of twenty-seven years; and his remains are this day to be conveyed to their last resting-place, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. R. Gray, Esq.

**Fires.**

The entire stock in the grocery-store of W. L. & John R. Meyer, on the corner of Sullivan and Broome streets, was destroyed by fire at 3½ o'clock Wednesday morning. Loss covered by insurance in the North River Company. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. About the same time on the same day an unoccupied frame dwelling, owned by Mrs. Ann Striker, and situated on the corner of Broadway and Fifty-second-street, was damaged by fire to the amount of about $200.

The alarm of fire for the Eighth District, about 11 o'clock last night, was occasioned by the bursting of a camphene lamp, in the basement corner of Washington and Court streets. No damage of consequence was sustained.

A fire broke out in the attic of dwelling-house No. 226 Walker-street, occupied by German families, at 2½ o'clock Thursday morning. It was soon put out, with but little damage.

**The Late Bowery Shooting Affair.**

By the consent of the District Attorney the Magistrate yesterday admitted John C. Worden (the man arrested for discharging a pistol in the face of James G. Finn) to bail in the sum of $4,500 to answer the charge. His bondsman is James T. Brentine, of Thirty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues; and $2,500 to keep the peace, George P. Worden, of No. 43 Bayard-street, becoming security. Worden's wife is with her sister, who is married to George P. Worden.

**The American Protestant Association.**

Those who, like Cowper, are longing for a lodge, will be happy to learn who are the officers of this U. S. Grand Lodge. As the Association is yet young, and some are curious, we publish the following letter entire:

Secretary's Office, No. 322 Second Avenue, New-York, Tuesday, July 31, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Herewith I send a correct and authorized list of the officers elected by the U. S. Grand Lodge of the American Association, at its annual session, held in this City last week, commencing on Monday. Joshua Robinson, Allegheny City, Pa., R. W. G. Master; D. H. Bailey, Cincinnati, O., R. W. Vice G. Master; Dr. W. O'Reilly, No. 322 Second-avenue, N. Y., R. W. G. Secretary; John McIlroy, New-York, R. W. G. Assistant Secretary; David L. Smith, Allegheny City, Pa., R. W. G. Treasurer; Rev. Geo. A. Durborrow, Philadelphia, R. W. G. Chaplain; John Armstrong, Philadelphia, R. W. G. Conductor; Thos. Coburn, Baltimore, Md., R. W. G. Assistant Conductor; John Ralston, Philadelphia, R. W. G. Tyler.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge, in closing its session on Saturday, adjourned, to meet in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the second Tuesday in June, 1856.

Newspapers noticing the above, will please transmit a copy to the Secretary, who is authorized to furnish such with the printed proceedings soon to be issued.

WALTER O'REILLY,
R. W. G. Sec. American Protestant Association.

To whom, or Joshua Robinson, all communications relative to the Order may be addressed.

☞ Four only of the Presbyterian pastors in New-York—Rev. Drs. Phillips, Spring, McElroy and Krebs—have retained their pastoral charge for a period of twenty years, and not one in the Presbyteries of New-York Third, New-York Fourth, Brooklyn and Newark. Of the 27 Presbyterian churches in the City twenty years ago, only 5—the Brick, the Canal-street, the Carmine-street, the Allen-street and the Seventh—are now worshipping in the houses which they then occupied.

☞ The Glen Cove Regatta takes place to-day. Twenty yachts of the New-York Yacht Club, ranging from 16 to 105 tons, have been entered, and sailed yesterday to the point of rendezvous. The brothers Edgar, the brothers Kingsland, M. H. Grinnell, Simeon Draper, J. M. Waterbury, Devlin, Stetson & Stagg, and F. M. Ray, are among the competitors. The Commodore's *Maria* is not one of the competitors.

**Board of Education.**

A regular meeting of this Board was held Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Williams was called to the Chair.

The Committee on Libraries made a report in favor of establishing libraries in the grammar schools. Ordered printed. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the current expenses of the Free Academy.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. E. H. Shannon, Commissioner from the Twenty-third Ward:

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be elected by ballot, to investigate the financial affairs of this Board, and for the purpose of recommending to this Board such retrenchment as can be made consistent with the actual wants and necessities of the educational establishments of this City.

An exciting debate arose on the motion to adopt the resolution. Pending the discussion it was found that a quorum was not present, when the Chair declared the meeting adjourned.

The next regular meeting will take place on the first Wednesday in September.

**Naval Intelligence.**

The U. S. frigate *Potomac*, bearing the broad pendant of Hiram Paulding, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Squadron, from Norfolk, four days, has anchored at Quarantine.

*Officers*—L. N. Powell, Commander; James L. Gardner, Capt. of the Fleet; Thomas Dillard, Surgeon of the Fleet; H. M. Heiskell, Purser; Melancton Smith, W. L. Herndon, L. B. Avery, Maxwell Woodhull, (flag,) D. McN. Fairfax, Edward Brinley, Lieutenants; B. Macomber, Captain of Marines; George E. Moran, Master; M. B. Chase, Chaplain; H. C. May and W. O. Harris, Passed Ass't Surgeon; G. R. Graham, Lieutenant of Marines; G. M. Robinson, Commodore's Secretary; J. L. Skerrett, H. M. Garland, Jesse Taylor, T. G. Maxwell, H. Erben, Passed Midshipmen; M. Sicard, Edward Lea, C. L. Morton, H. H. Dalton, Midshipmen; Amar Colson, Boatswain; Wm. H. Hamilton, Gunner; Jas. G. Thomas, Carpenter; James Ferguson, Sailmaker.

**New-York Census Returns.**

FIRST WARD.

| District. | Dwellings. | Families. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 256 | 678 | 3,2[illegible] |
| 2 | 195 | 969 | 5,2[illegible] |
| 3 | 248 | 1,061 | 4,308 |
| Total | 699 | 2,708 | 12,8[illegible] |

FOURTH WARD.

| Dist. | Dwellings. | Families. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 437 | 1,216 | 6,150 |
| 2 | 251 | 1,102 | 5,142 |
| 3 | 201 | 1,103 | 5,556 |
| 4 | 130 | 499 | 3,098 |
| 5 | 158 | 770 | 3,794 |
| Total | 1,177 | 4,690 | 23,650 |

SIXTH WARD.

| District. | Dwellings. | Families. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 238 | 881 | 4,185 |
| 2 | 232 | 569 | [illegible] |
| 3 | 344 | 1,161 | [illegible] |
| 4 | 158 | 534 | [illegible] |
| 5 | 164 | 1,054 | 4,467 |
| 6 | 250 | 863 | 4,769 |
| Total | 1,270 | 5,099 | [illegible] |

**Coroners' Investigations.**

SUICIDE.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wilhelm, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of John Caldwell, late of No. 6[illegible] University-place, a native of Ireland, aged 34 years, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. From the testimony of the wife of deceased (Maria), it appeared that he had been married to her some nine years, and that within the past five years he had given way to habits of intemperance. When in that state he frequently threatened to take his own as also his wife's life; for this purpose he had many times procured laudanum, which had as often been taken from him. Two weeks since she was compelled to leave him, because of her fear of him. She then went to reside with her sister, but visited him daily to see to his comfort. On Wednesday he sent for her, and on her seeing him he told her that he had taken laudanum. This was thought to be but the effects of liquor, as his manner was as usual on such occasions. The wife remained with him till 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when by directions of the physician he was removed to the Hospital, where he died early the next morning. On being taken to the Hospital, it was found that respiration was almost checked from the effect of narcotics, it being only three times per minute. Verdict as above.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner O'Donnell yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Field, a native of Germany, aged sixteen years and six months, who came by his death from a fall from the second story of a new building in Lexington-avenue, near Twenty-ninth-street, where he had taken shelter from the rain. Verdict—"Spinal *arachnitis* produced by a fall accidentally received."

FALL FROM A BUILDING.

An inquest was held yesterday, on the body of George Keyser, a German, aged twenty-nine years in Fifty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, by Coroner O'Donnell, who was killed by accidentally falling in a building, No. 130 Broadway, where he was engaged in laying beams on the fifth story. It appears that the beam on which deceased was sitting broke, precipitating him to the ground. He was picked up in a state of insensibility and died in a few moments. Verdict—"Concussion of the brain caused by a fall." Deceased leaves a wife and child behind him.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown man was found off the Battery yesterday. Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest, when a verdict of "supposed drowning" was rendered. Deceased has apparently been in the water for about three months; he was five feet seven and a half inches in height, had brown hair, with whiskers slightly gray; he wore a blue flannel undershirt, and a cloth shirt of the same color, and black cloth pants. In appearance he looked like a 'longshoreman.

**Railroad Accident.**

A boy residing at No. 345 Greenwich-street, named Michael Tracy, was on the afternoon of Wednesday playing near the track of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, at the corner of Church and Barclay streets, when he slipped and fell, a car passing over and crushing his foot. The injured boy was taken by Officer Van Dusen to the Hospital. No blame attaches to the driver.

**A Cow Bay Muss.**

A row was got up by some men in the vicinity of Cow Bay, late on Wednesday evening, in which a man named James Douglas of No. 133 Reade-street had his forehead severely cut by a blow from a club, in the hands of some person unknown. The unfortunate was conveyed to the City Hospital. No arrests were made.

**Coup de Soleil.**

A resident of Peekskill, named John Simson, was struck down by the effects of the heat while walking along Grand-street, near Allen. He received medical aid at the hands of Dr. Frankell, and partially recovered. He was then sent home by way of the Hudson River Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Aug. 2.
Before Hon. Justice Cowles.
DECISIONS.

*Finlay vs. American Exchange Bank.*—Motion to allow costs as to defendants dismissed.

*Frost vs. Flynn.*—Report confirmed.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This popular place of amusement is now in the full tide of success. Good houses nightly. Good performances, and satisfaction given to all. To-night, the grand pantomime of the "*Night Owl*," by the French troupe of pantomimists. Mr. J. R. Scott will also appear in his great character of "*Rob Roy*," and the performances will terminate with "*Love in Humble Life*."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Blotches on the Skin, Eruptions, and all cutaneous diseases, will find an infallible remedy in Holloway's Ointment and Pills. If the Ointment be rubbed on the parts affected the blotches will disappear. It will cure wounds even of twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Ambrotypes.—An entire new, beautiful and imperishable style of pictures. They are patented, and no one has a right or is taking them in this vicinity, except at my gallery, No. 54 Montgomery-street, Jersey City. Those taken on Broadway are not real Ambrotypes. Wm. A. Tomlinson.

## LONG ISLAND.

**Excursion.**

The Annual Excursion of the Long Island Railroad Company came off on Wednesday. There were present, besides the officers of the Company, about one hundred invited guests—embracing, among the number, nearly all the Brooklyn city officials. A special train was taken for the occasion, which left the foot of Atlantic-street at 8 o'clock A. M.; and after visiting and dining at the eastern end of the Island, and stopping to inspect intermediate points on the route, the party returned, reaching home at 11½ o'clock P. M., all well pleased with the arrangements of the day.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the guests:

*Resolved*, That the Long Island Railroad Company, by a persevering devotion to the interests of the people of Long Island for a series of years, have vindicated their claim to the public confidence and respect; and that it is the fixed policy of the City of Brooklyn and of Long Island to extend to the road a hearty, zealous, and encouraging support.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the guests are due to William E. Morris, Esq., the President, and the Directors of the Road, for an excursion in all respects agreeable, which has enabled us the better to understand the resources of Long Island, and the importance of the road to their development.

**Launch at Patchogue.**

Will be launched on Saturday, the 4th instant, from the yard of her builder, O. Perry Smith, at Patchogue, L. I., a first class schooner of about 275 tons, to be called the *John A. Stanly*, and intended for the general coasting trade. She is owned by O. P. Smith, Saml. N. Smith, Barnes, Bateman & Rudderow, Williams & Hinman, and Capt. John W. Simmons, who will command her.

**The Census.**

The returns from the Eastern District of Brooklyn are now complete, with the exception of the Fourteenth Ward, and stand as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13th Ward | 14,055 | 17th Ward | 5,460 |
| 15th Ward | 6,572 | 18th Ward | 2,655 |
| 16th Ward | 15,474 | | |

The only return in the Western District is from the Fourth Ward, which has a population of 12,388.

KINGS COUNTY TOWNS.

| | 1855. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| New-Utrecht | 2,730 | 2,130 |
| Gravesend | 1,256 | 1,064 |
| Flatlands | 1,620 | 1,155 |

Two more towns to be heard from.

With Bushwick included, the Eastern District of Brooklyn shows an increase of about 20,000 since 1850.

JAMAICA.

The returns in this town are not quite complete, but so far as returned, the population is estimated at 5,605. The Census Marshals are putting the last finish to their duties. We have been promised the exact figures in a day or two. In the meantime, we may state the population of Flushing to be, in round numbers, 800; Strattonport, which five years ago numbered some half dozen families, has now a population of 1,100; and Whitestone 700.

BROOKLYN.

| Wards. | Districts. | Total. | Wards. | Districts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. | 1st | 3,335 | 7th. | 1st. and 2d | 12,150 |
| 2d. | (complete.) | 7,959 | 8th. | (complete.) | 5,218 |
| 3d. | (complete.) | 9,332 | 10th. | 1st. and 2d | 14,315 |
| 4th. | (complete.) | 12,388 | 11th. | 2d. and 3d | 16,422 |
| 5th. | (complete.) | 16,159 | 12th. | 2d | 2,177 |

**Sacrilege.**

The Flushing *Journal* says: "A rumor is circulated hereabout that the grave of the late Walter R. Jones, at Cold Spring, has been violated by some miscreant, and the massive silver plate wrenched from the coffin and carried off."

## NEW-JERSEY.

**Hoboken.**

The City of Hoboken has been remarkably quiet and orderly during the present week. The arrests have been few and unimportant. Five men, named Whitson, McNally, McClelland, Collins and Watson, have been arrested for being engaged in a drunken row, on the road to Hackensack, on Monday. On Wednesday, a lad named Johann Adam was arrested for purloining a small amount of money from his employer, a baker in Garden-street. He confessed his guilt, and was locked up for four days. Yesterday, Patrick Rowen was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, and held to bail by Justice Bernard in the sum of $100, for trial.

## MARRIED.

In this City, at Grace Church Rectory, on Tuesday, July 17, by Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, John R. Flanagan to Catharine Ella Strang, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Dr. Macauley, Ralzie J. Fuller, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Emma Augusta, daughter of E. W. Peck, of Long Island.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Mr. Bush, James Neilson to Caroline H., eldest daughter of Wm. R. Gray, Esq., all of this City.

At Bethel, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 1, by Rev. Wm. B. Reeve, of Queque, L. I., Jas. E. B. Thorn, of Utica, and Hannah H., daughter of Chas. B. Roors.

## DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, Mr. James Neilson, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. R. Gray, No. 207 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. His friends, and those of his father-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, of consumption, Mrs. Harriet Leach Ring, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 13 Macdougal-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 2, Margaret Moore, widow of Daniel Moore, aged 72 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 20 Christopher-st., on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 2, Martha E., wife of John F. Bell, and only daughter of Dr. H. May.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 81 Court-st., on Saturday, 4th inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

At Port Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, Elizabeth, wife of James Sharp.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

At Gravesend, L. I., on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 2, Mary M., wife of George Farmer, and daughter of the late Samuel Macauley, M. D., of this City.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery, on Saturday next. Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

At Bloomsburg, Putnam County, on Sunday, July 29, Agnes, twin daughter of Edward N. and Ann B. Shields, of this City, aged 2 years and 9 months.

At Sea, on the passage from New-Orleans to New-York, Samuel Wiswall, Jr., son of Capt. W. J. Wiswall, of this City, aged 23 years.

☞ *Post* and *Commercial* please copy.

At Deep Creek, Clinton County, Iowa, on Wednesday, July 25, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. W. H. Rodman, and daughter of Mr. P. Williams, of Callicoon, Sullivan County, N. Y., aged 19 years.

The deceased was lovely in her life, and in her death calm, with the assurance that she was going to her dear Saviour. Her friends would be inconsolable without the sustaining power of the blessed gospel.

At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, of disease of the heart, Josephine A. Romer, aged 15 years 1 month, wife of Charles H. Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Marion Hose Company, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from No. 145 Forsyth-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 2.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Ohio 6s '75 ....c. 112 | 645 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. ....opg 90[illegible] |
| 40,000 | Indiana State 5s..b60 86 | 120 | do ....p&c 90[illegible] |
| 25,000 | do ....c 85[illegible] | 160 | do ....s60 90[illegible] |
| 10,000 | Virginia 6s ....b60 96[illegible] | 55 | Gal. & Chi. R. R. ....c 105[illegible] |
| 1,000 | California 7s '70 ....86[illegible] | 10 | Clev. & Tol. R. R. ....92 |
| 3,000 | Har. 1st M. Bds. ....91 | 600 | do ....b60 92 |
| 1,000 | Erie C Bs '71. ex in 86 | 100 | do ....b30 92 |
| 6,000 | Erie Bds '83 ....c 96 | 5 | Chi. & Rock Isl. RR. ....97[illegible] |
| 3,000 | Erie Bds. '75. ex int. 90[illegible] | 50 | do ....b3 98 |
| 10,000 | do ....b60 90[illegible] | 25 | Wh. Lake Shore R. R. 85[illegible] |
| 1,000 | Hud. Convert Bds. 76 | 110 | Mich. Central R. R. ....98 |
| 10,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bds..s60 88[illegible] | 650 | Erie Railroad ....52[illegible] |
| 23,500 | do ....88[illegible] | 150 | do ....b15 52[illegible] |
| 10,000 | do ....s10 88[illegible] | 300 | do ....b3 52[illegible] |
| 15,000 | do ....b3 88[illegible] | 150 | do ....b60 52[illegible] |
| 5,000 | do ....b60 88[illegible] | 50 | do ....52[illegible] |
| 9,000 | Ill. Freeland Bds. 93[illegible] | 50 | do ....s15 52[illegible] |
| 4,000 | do ....b60 94 | 500 | do ....b60 52[illegible] |
| 32,500 | New-York Cen. 7's 10[illegible] | 100 | do ....s60 52[illegible] |
| 500 | Little Miami div. script 91 | 100 | do ....b7 52[illegible] |
| 1,000 | Cin. & Toledo div. Bds. 86 | 600 | do ....c 52[illegible] |
| 100 | Mechanics' Bank ....114 | 150 | do ....s30 52[illegible] |
| 100 | do ....115 | 100 | do ....s10 52[illegible] |
| 20 | Del. & Hud. Canal Co 131[illegible] | 300 | do ....b30 52[illegible] |
| 50 | do ....b3 132 | 100 | do ....s60 52[illegible] |
| 43 | Bank of Commerce ..109 | 250 | do ....52[illegible] |
| 10 | Excelsior Ins. Co. ....90 | 200 | do ....52[illegible] |
| 44 | New-York Gas Co. ...140 | 200 | do ....b60 52[illegible] |
| 200 | Gardiner Gold Mine ..1[illegible] | 230 | Harlem Railroad ....s3 2[illegible] |
| 250 | Canton Co. ....c 27[illegible] | 300 | do ....s3 2[illegible] |
| 100 | do ....b30 28 | 100 | do ....c 2[illegible] |
| 200 | Nicaragua Trans. Co. 19[illegible] | 500 | do ....b10 30 |
| 100 | do ....s60 19[illegible] | 100 | do ....c 30 |
| 50 | do ....19[illegible] | 1150 | Reading Railroad ....s3 92[illegible] |
| 100 | do ....b10 20 | 1200 | do ....b60 92[illegible] |
| 500 | do ....b3 20 | 200 | do ....b3 92[illegible] |
| 100 | do ....s30 19[illegible] | 650 | do ....s60 92 |
| 100 | do ....b30 20 | 1450 | do ....s3 92 |
| 50 | do ....s3 19[illegible] | 200 | do ....b30 92[illegible] |
| 20 | Penn. Coal Co. ....111 | 500 | do ....s60 91[illegible] |
| 300 | Cumb. Coal Co. ....s3 29[illegible] | 100 | do ....b60 92[illegible] |
| 100 | do ....s30 29[illegible] | 30 | do ....91[illegible] |
| 100 | do ....b30 29[illegible] | 16 | Hudson River R. R. ....42 |
| 700 | do ....b60 29[illegible] | 300 | do ....b60 42[illegible] |
| 1050 | do ....b3 29[illegible] | 10 | Panama Railroad ....107 |
| 200 | do ....s60 29[illegible] | 40 | do ....106 |
| 50 | do ....c 29[illegible] | 10 | Illinois Central R. R. 9[illegible] |
| 750 | do ....s3 29[illegible] | 140 | Clev. & Pitts. R. R. ..6[illegible] |
| 100 | do ....s30 29[illegible] | 50 | do ....c 63 |
| 100 | do ....b60 29[illegible] | 100 | do ....b60 6[illegible] |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by Simeon Draper:

| | |
|---|---|
| $8,000 Sacramento City 10s ....Int. added | 85 |
| 40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co. | 68[illegible] |
| 20 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co. | 90 |
| 10 shares People's Fire Insurance Co. | 95½ |

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by Albert H. Nicolay:

| | |
|---|---|
| $1,000 Flushing R. R. 1st mortgage 7s. Int. ad. | 09[illegible]@09[illegible] |
| $5,000 Great Western (Ill.) 1st mort. 10s. Int. added | 94[illegible] |
| $10,000 Terre Haute and A. R. R. 2d m. 8s. int. ad. | 85[illegible] |
| $10,000 Chicago and Missis. R. R. 2d mor. 7s. int. ad. | 68[illegible] |
| $1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 8s. Int. added | 72[illegible] |
| $10,000 Huds. Riv. R. R. 3d Mort. 7s. Int. added | 77[illegible] |
| $10,000 Illinois Central R. R. 1st mort. 7s. Int. ad. | 87 |
| 30 shares Harlem Preferred Stock | 63 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 400 shares Lake Erie, W. & St. L. R. (hypoth.) | [illegible] |
| 1000 shares Catawissa, Williamsport and E. R. R. | 13 |
| 150 shares Ocean Bank | 87@87[illegible] |
| 40 shares Chatham Bank | 84 |
| 40 shares Lennox Fire Insurance Co. | 81 |
| 20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co. | 91 |
| 30 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co. | 90[illegible] |
| 240 shares Lafayette Mineral Co. (hypoth.) | 25c. |
| 1200 shares Ship-Timber Bend. Co., full Stock | 15c. |
| 1000 shares Virginia Cliff Copper Co. | 15c. |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | Indiana State 5s .. 85[illegible] | 100 | Cumber. Coal Co. ..s60 29[illegible] |
| 13,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. 88[illegible] | 15 | do ....29 |
| 37,500 | do ....b30 88[illegible] | 50 | do ....s10 29[illegible] |
| 5,000 | New-York Cen. 7s. 103 | 100 | do ....s3 29[illegible] |
| 11,000 | Erie Bds. of '83. s10 96 | 450 | do ....s10 29 |
| 10,000 | Erie Bs. of '75 ex in 90[illegible] | 25 | Penn. Coal Co. ex div. 106 |
| 10,000 | do ....b30 90[illegible] | 55 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. ..opg 90[illegible] |
| 100 | Hud. Riv. R. R. ..b60 42[illegible] | 30 | do ....p. &c. 90[illegible] |
| 155 | Panama Railroad ....108 | 300 | do ....opg 90[illegible] |
| 300 | Nicar. Trans. Co. .b30 20 | 100 | Harlem Railroad ..s10 29 |
| 600 | do ....b3 20 | 200 | do ....c 29 |
| 100 | do ....s30 19[illegible] | 200 | do ....s3 29[illegible] |
| 100 | do ....19[illegible] | 50 | Reading Railroad ..s30 91[illegible] |
| 100 | Erie Railroad ....s60 52[illegible] | 100 | do ....b10 92 |
| 100 | do ....s30 52[illegible] | 200 | do ....s10 91[illegible] |
| 300 | do ....52[illegible] | 50 | do ....s3 91[illegible] |

THURSDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day resembles in the magnitude of sales, and the general activity of demand, the speculative lists at the close of the month of June. Notwithstanding the absenteeism of the hot season, the signs of the present week point to an earlier resumption of animated Stock dealing than usual, and the impression obtains that the dullest period of the Summer has already been passed. The aggregate sales of the day amount to nearly $400,000 in various State and Railway Bonds, and 24,500 shares. The demand for Illinois Central Bonds alone amounted to $120,000, of which $150,000 were taken at 88½ ₩ cent. The London quotation of 82, in sterling money, fully justifies the advance. The Free Land Bonds of the same Company brought 94, buyer 60 days. Of the stock of the Reading Road, 6,000 shares changed hands at 92½@91¾, ex-dividend. New-York Central shares sold at 90½, dividend off—a fraction below the operations of yesterday, which embraced over 1,000 shares at par; taken by strong parties. The Western Road stocks were dearer. Cleveland and Pittsburg 63, cash, and 65½, buyer 60 days. Toledo 92, and Rock Island 98. The shares of the Panama Company advanced to 108. The closing sales of Pennsylvania Coal Co. were made at 106, with the dividend of 5 ₩ cent., just declared, taken off. There were several sales of Mechanics' Bank stock at 114@115. The resignation of Mr. F. W. Edmonds, the Cashier, was to-day formally accepted by the Board of Directors. The causes which led to this step are thus involved in doubt, but now that the resignation has been accepted, the retiring officer, who has heretofore stood very high as an able and practical financial authority in Wall-street, will probably feel himself at liberty to explain publicly the difficulties which have involved him in an unpleasant altercation with his Board of Directors, and subjected the Board itself to suspicions of incapacity for the management of one of our first moneyed institutions. Mr. Edmonds is the City Chamberlain, or custodian of the funds of the corporation of New-York, and it was in this double trust that the misunderstanding probably originated. Nothing new transpired in regard to the unpleasant affair to-day, beyond the formal acceptance of the letter of resignation. If the comparatively insignificant sum in dispute be correctly rumored; and if, as we have heard intimated, the money was really applied to the secret service of the Bank in securing certain public deposits which it was about to lose, then the Board of Directors would seem to have sacrificed their ablest officer without rational cause. He has the reputation in the Street of having brought the affairs of the Bank up from extreme depression, caused by the abuses of a previous administration—the stock being then down to 50 cents on the dollar—to a high condition of prosperity, and this fact, connected with the admission of the President, that there is no default, ought to have kept the disputed items within the precincts of the Bank parlor. Of course the Bank will now be deprived of the City account. Among the sales by Auction this forenoon were $10,000 Terre Haute & Alton 8 ₩ cents., 85¾, August interest of. The first half-yearly coupon on the Erie new loan of 1875 was paid yesterday. The Bonds sold to-day as high as 90½ ex-dividend. The Loan has been reduced, within the six months, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, $245,000, and the Funded Debt of the Company now stands as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgage due 1868 | $3,000,000 |
| Second Mortgage, 1859 | 4,000,000 |
| Third Mortgage, 1883 | 6,000,000 |
| Convertible Loan, 1862 | 3,500,000 |
| Convertible Loan, 1871 | 4,351,000 |
| Income or New Loan, 1875 | 3,755,000 |
| Total Funded Debt | $24,606,000 |

There was an increased offering of Money on temporary loan to-day, and the leading Brokers amply supplied at 6 ₩ cent. The mercantile demand for discounts at Bank varies but slightly the present week. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day, $118,720; received, $114,341, and held at the close of business, $3,155,910 on regular balance.

The European mails by the steamer *Washington*, from Bremen, were delivered early this morning. They are not so late by three days as the telegraphic summary from Halifax. They bring the details of the new French Loan, subscriptions to which have been opened in London by Rothschild and by Baring. The bidders have the option of 4½ ₩ cents. at the rate of 92.25, or 3 ₩ cents. at 61.25. The English Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that he should want an increase of $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 for war expenses this year, on his first estimates. The announcement caused a fall of ½ ₩ cent. in Consols, though most of the decline was subsequently recovered. The monthly statement of the Bank of France shows the heavy loss of $17,000,000 in Gold.

The United States Treasury held subject to draft at the close of July the aggregate sum of $18,606,650, not varying materially from the balances in the several depositories at the close of June. The heaviest sums are held at

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | $6,930,636 | Boston | 2,224,458 |
| Philadelphia | 2,173,170 | San Francisco | 763,763 |
| New-Orleans | 3,483,919 | Other points | 785,037 |
| St. Louis | 2,630,498 | | |
| Total | | | $18,606,650 |

**Baltimore Cattle Market.**

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 2.

About 800 head of Beeves were offered at our Cattle Market to-day, and all sold at $8@$9 50, net. Hogs—Supply light. Sales at $8@$8 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 2—12½ P. M.

There has been a fair demand for Flour for the East this morning. Sales 800 bbls. at $7@$8 25 for inferior to fancy Wisconsin; $8 25@$8 62½ for good to fancy Indiana, and $9@$9 25 for favorite extras. Wheat—Good milling demand, and market steady. Sales 4,000 bushels Milwaukee Spring at $1 60, and 1,800 bushels new Illinois Winter at $1 85.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 2—6½ P. M.

The demand for Flour has been good to-day, and prices are lower. Sales 1,600 bbls. at $7@$8 25 for common to extra Wisconsin, $8 25 for choice Ohio, $8 62½ for extra Indiana, and $9 for extra Southern Illinois and prime Michigan. Wheat firm. Sales 9,000 bushels at $1 50 for Upper Lake Spring, $1 60 for Prime Milwaukie, $1 85 for new Illinois Winter, and $2 25 for prime White Michigan. Corn dull and lower. Sales 1,900 bushels, at 75c., and 4,000 bushels, at 76c. Oats held at 47c. Canal Freights lower. Corn 12c. to New-York. Lake Imports for the last 24 hours—Flour, 417 bbls.; Wheat 800 bushels; Corn, 21,319 bushels. Canal Exports for the same time—Flour, 314 bbls.; Wheat, 5,857 bushels; Corn, 48,572 bushels.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 2—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Corn dull at 83c. Oats—Nothing doing on the spot; sales to the extent of 100,000 bushels are reported, deliverable in all August, at 50c. Receipts by Canal, to-day, 1,900 bbls. Flour; 19,418 bushels Corn; 2,877 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 30.

The Cotton market is firm at unchanged rates. Sales to-day 1,800 bales. We quote Middling at 9½c @ 10c. Flour, $8 ₩ bbl. Lard, in kegs, 12c., and in barrels, 11c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 31.

The Cotton market is dull and prices are easier, but not quotably lower. Sales to-day, 750 bales, at [illegible] at $7 75.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Our Cotton market is dull—prices are without change. Sales to-day 125 bales.

**Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.**

*Thursday, First Board*—[illegible]

*Between Boards*—[illegible]

*Second Board*—[illegible]

*After Board*—[illegible]

*Closing Prices*—[illegible]

**Passengers Arrived.**

In steamship *Washington*, from Bremen and Southampton—Dr. Wm. A. Bradley, Jr., Dr. Joseph V. Mason, [illegible]

In steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-Orleans and Havana—[illegible]

In steamship *Jamestown*, from Old Point, Richmond and Petersburg—[illegible]

In ship *Bridgewater*, from Liverpool—[illegible]

In bark *Princeton*, from Demerara—[illegible] Donald McLeod.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4 58 | Sun sets | 7 15 | Moon rises | [illegible] |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 9 57 | Gov. Island | 10 46 | Hell Gate | [illegible] |

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

**Cleared.**

Steamship—Granada, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships—St. Paul, Crabtree, [illegible]

Barks—[illegible]

Schooners—[illegible]

Barge—Planet, Baldwin, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

**Arrived.**

Steamship Washington, Cavendy, Bremen, via Southampton, with mdse. and 216 passengers to C. H. Sand. [illegible]

Steamship Black Warrior, Bullock, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg, and Old Point, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Wide Awake, (packet,) Tarlton, Singapore, April 26, with tin, rubber, gum, &c., to Griffin & Ironside. [illegible]

Ship Massasoit, Blair, Trinidad, Cuba, [illegible] with sugar to C. C. Duncan. [illegible]

Ship J. Jones, (of Camden, Me.,) Hosmer, with railroad iron to order. [illegible]

Ship Wabasso, (of Wiscasset,) Hilton, Antwerp, [illegible] with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to master. [illegible]

Ship Mary, (of Marblehead,) Churchill, Havre, [illegible] with mdse. and 303 passengers to order. [illegible]

Ship Lelia, (of Baltimore,) Stafford, Rotterdam, [illegible] with mdse. and 65 passengers to Hinken & Ball. [illegible]

Ship Ohio, Hutchings, Apalachicola, [illegible] with cotton, rosin, &c., to J. W. Phillips.

Ship Olivers, (Brem.,) Foelster, Bremen, [illegible] with mdse. and 221 passengers to Meyer & Stucken.

Ship American, (of New-Bedford,) Manchester, Boston, [illegible] in ballast to master.

Ship Ravel, Crocker, Potosi, May 11, with cotton to Grinnell & Warren. [illegible]

Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, Liverpool, July 2, with mdse. and 231 passengers to Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.

Bark Princeton, Sealy, Demerara, July 14, with old iron, copper, &c., to master. [illegible]

Brig Hesperus, Gram, St. Jago de Cuba, [illegible] with sugar to Arthur Leary.

Schr. Hamilton, (of Beverly,) Howe, Honduras, [illegible] with cocoa nuts, &c., to Thomas Gilmartin & Co. [illegible]

Schr. Hanover, Whipple, Richmond, with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Charlotte, Head, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Ashland, Birch, Norfolk, [illegible] with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. E. Cowell, Craig, Ocracock, N. C., [illegible] with naval stores to master.

Schr. E. P. Pitts, [illegible] Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. L. Taylor, Merrill, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Sloop W. H. Brown, Bullock, Providence.

Propeller Seneca, [illegible] Hartford.

Steamer Calhoun, Rosden, Savannah, [illegible] in ballast to master. Has come to this port for repairs.

**Sailed.**

Steamship Granada, Griffin, for New-Orleans and Havana; ships City of Mobile, Marshall, for Liverpool; Constitution, Macdonald, for do.; bark Dorcas C. Yeaton, Glasgow.

BELOW—2 topsail schrs.

WIND—During the day, S. E.

**Memoranda.**

Capt. Sealy, of bark Princeton, arr. at this port from Demerara, reports: July [illegible] [illegible]

The pilot boat Elwood Walter, No. 1, reports: [illegible]

**Spoken, &c.**

July 7, lat. [illegible] lon. [illegible], exchanged signals with ships Albert Gallatin and William Tapscott, both bound [illegible]

July [illegible] [illegible]

July [illegible] [illegible]

Aug. 1, lat. [illegible] lon. [illegible], ship [illegible] for City Point, [illegible]

**Foreign Ports.**

At Demerara, July 14, schr. [illegible], for Matanzas, for New-York, [illegible]

At St. Jago de Cuba, July [illegible], brig Princess Jane, [illegible]

At Potosi, May 11, ship Flying Fish, for Boston [illegible]